MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Kenora District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

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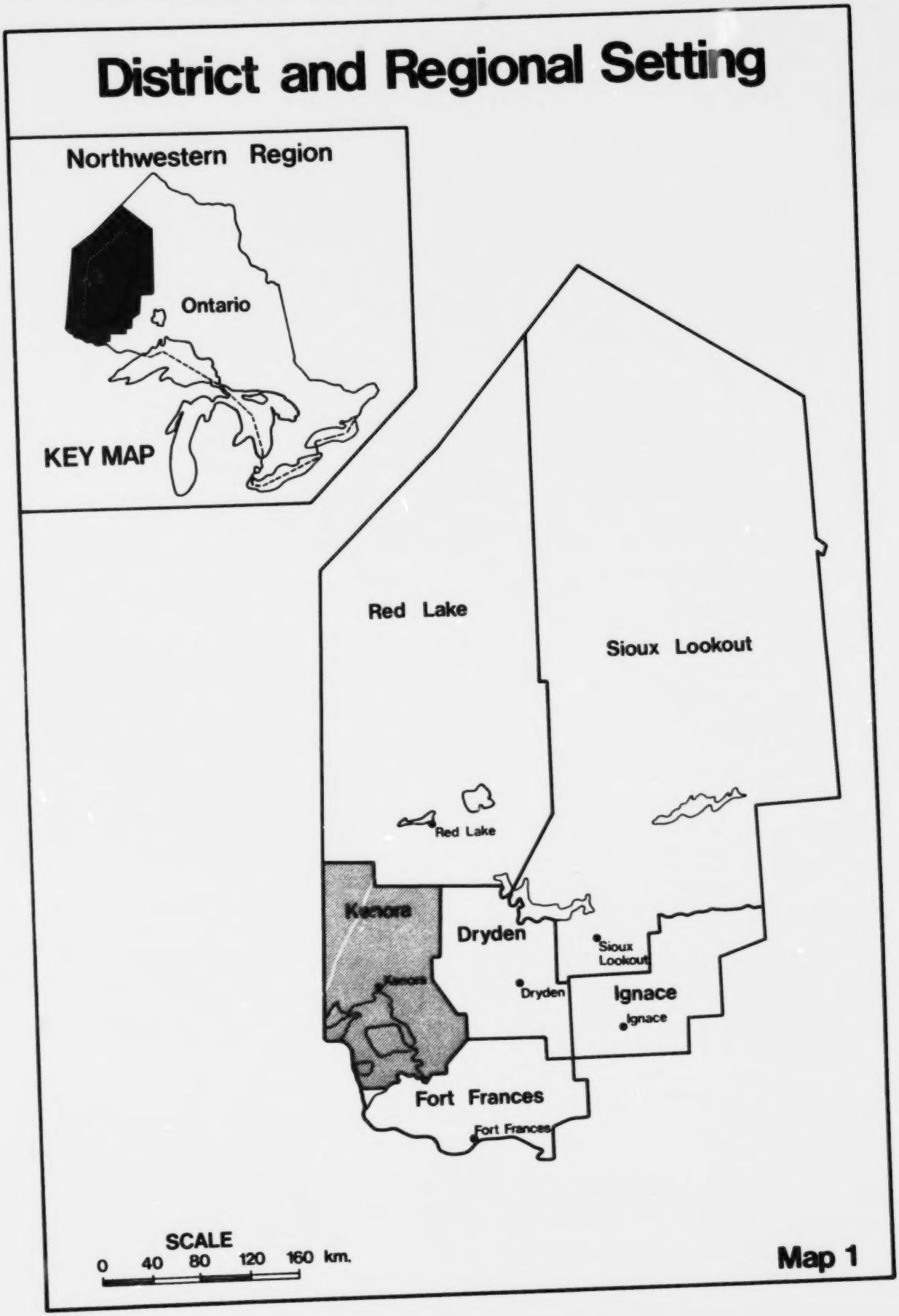
District and Regional Setting



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Kenora District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.* The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northwestern Region

District Manager
Kenora District

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A: district context

The Kenora District is one of six Administrative Districts in the Northwestern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (Map 1). The District covers an area of 16,621 square kilometres and is dominated by the Lake of the Woods which is the largest waterbody in Northwestern Ontario. This lake accounts for 51 percent of the 4,896 square kilometres of water in the District.

The largest concentration of residents in the District is centered in the Kenora, Keewatin, Jaffray-Melick Tri-Municipal area which makes up 75 percent of the 20,758 population. The Improvement District of Sioux Narrows and 11 unorganized communities make up 9 percent of the total and the remaining 16 percent are native people living on ten reserves situated in the Kenora District.

Kenora, the largest community, is located in the centre of the District, approximately 1,920 kilometres northwest of Toronto, 480 kilometres west of Thunder Bay and 200 kilometres east of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

There are 32 Indian Reserves in the District. All except three are located on the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake.

The planning area is influenced by two climatic regions, the continental climate of the prairies and the marine climate of the Great Lakes. Temperatures range from a mean January temperature of -17°C to a mean maximum July temperature of 24.5°C.

Surficial geology is largely the result of relatively recent periods of continental glaciation. Common land forms which have resulted from this process include ground moraine which form undulating plains marked by gentle sags, swells and basins and basal moraine which is a hard thin layer of coarse till found in patches, pockets and sheets throughout the District.

The majority of the area is characterized by sandy soils while smaller amounts of silt, loam and clay are also found throughout the District. Soil depth is generally classified by the Ontario Land Inventory as being shallow to bare and shallow although several pockets of deep soils can be found in particular locations.

The Winnipeg River System and the English River are the main drainage arteries of the planning area. Hydro electric dams are located on the English River at Caribou Falls and on the Winnipeg River at Whitedog Falls, Norman and Kenora. Maynard Falls on the English River is the only other major site in the District which is considered to have hydro potential for the future. Shoal Lake on the western edge of Lake of the Woods is the main source of drinking water for the city of Winnipeg which is supplied by means of an aquaduct system.

Jack pine, black spruce and balsam fir are the main coniferous species in the planning area. Local deciduous tree species typical of the Boreal Forest include trembling aspen and white birch. That part of the District which lies approximately south of Kenora is located in the northern transition zone of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. In addition to species described above, individual stands of conifer such as red pine and white pine are also found. Hardwoods such as balsam poplar, large tooth aspen and Manitoba maple are represented and occasionally species such as red maple, basswood, burr oak and white elm are also found.

The earliest documented human presence in the Lake of the Woods area is the Plano culture about 8,000 years ago. These Indians were followed by the people of the Archaic period and subsequently, around 2,000 B.C., the Laurel culture was dominant in the area. Evidence of these cultures and their activities can be found throughout the District.

The first Europeans to reach Lake of the Woods were French explorers led by Jacques de Noyon in 1688. Fort St. Charles was established at Northwest Angle on Lake of the Woods in 1723 and in 1858 the Hudson Bay Company established

a fur trading post at Rat Portage (presently Kenora) which became the cross roads for several activities in the area. During the 1860's, one of the primary activities was the logging industry and as demand for logs increased several sawmills were established. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway heightened this demand for wood and in the late 1880's, there were as many as seven sawmills operating at one time in the Rat Portage area.

From 1885 to 1906, gold mining was one of the principle industries of the Kenora area. Gold was first discovered in the District in 1883 on Clearwater Bay. As a result a small gold rush began and during the latter part of the century a thriving mineral industry was established. Several other mining operations have since been conducted in the area producing minerals such as soapstone, mica, feldspar and more recently nickel near Werner Lake (1962-72), copper at the Maybrun Mine (1970-74) and Molybdenum at High Lake (1980).

The Trans-Canada Highway bisects the District in an east-west direction along the northern shore of Lake of the Woods. Highway 71 runs south from Highway 17 from a point approximately 20 km. east of Kenora to Highway 11 approximately 40 km. west of Fort Frances.

Three major secondary highways access the northern portion of the District. West of Kenora, secondary Highway 596 travels north to Minaki and continues on to Whitedog on the Islington Reserve and Caribou Falls. The Jones Road travels north from Kenora to the Grassy Narrows Indian Reserve on the English River while secondary Highway 666 runs north from Kenora to Redditt in the centre of the District.

Both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. main lines travel through the District and offer passenger and freight service. A variety of air services provide charter flights catering mainly to the tourist and resource based industries, and there are two regional air carriers (NorOntair and Bearskin Airways) operating scheduled flights within the District.

The Trans Canada natural gas pipeline passes through the central area of the District in a location adjacent to the Highway 17 corridor. Several major hydro transmission lines distribute power through the populated portions of the District.

B: terms of reference

The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* have been prepared within the framework of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (NWSLUP).

The intention of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is to state the policies and objectives of individual programs of the Ministry in the Northwestern Planning Region, and integrate these into a comprehensive conceptual land use plan which will both identify and help resolve conflicting demands on the region's resources. At the same time, it provides an overall strategy within which the more detailed District land use guidelines will function.

With the regional planning strategy finalized in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan (May, 1982)*, the planning process moved from the regional level to the district level. It was during this period that the regional policies and targets were tested, planning options developed and subsequently, the final land use guidelines produced.

The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* will identify the appropriate land and water areas where various Ministry programs will be carried out over a long term to the year 2000. The document will identify these land use areas and provide detailed management guidelines for each area. These land use guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land where necessary

to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

While the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* will indicate generally where the Ministry of Natural Resources' programs will occur, individual resource management plans determine how particular resources will be managed.

These plans will follow and be consistent with the policies and intent stated in this overall guiding document.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land and influence on private lands and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

One particular factor that was addressed by the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* is the existence of the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* which encompasses approximately two-thirds of the Kenora District. The *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* was prepared in response to uncontrolled development pressures on the Lake of the Woods area. It was approved in 1977 by the Ministers of Natural Resources and Housing. The overall intent of the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* has been retained in the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines*. Where significant changes to the former plan have been made the rationale for the changes have been noted. With the preparation of the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines*, the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* should now be viewed as a support document for the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflict between Ministry plans prepared for the Kenora District and the 1983 *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter now provides the overall direction. In the future the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* have developed through a number of stages which, collectively, are known as the planning process. Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally when it was announced that the District land use guidelines were being prepared. A background information document for the Kenora District was prepared and circulated in March 1981. Open Houses were held in October of 1981 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to com-

ment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982, the Ministry produced a second document entitled *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* that outlined 4 planning options for the Kenora District. Open Houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the Open Houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held many follow up meetings with municipalities and interest groups. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analyzed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft document with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public participation program, such as the attendance at

Open Houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the Kenora District may utilize its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan (May 1982)* through to the year 2000. The targets were derived through consideration of local needs and resource potentials for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry, and were tested by the District on the basis of capability (details about the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C-RESOURCE POLICIES).

To determine how the targets could be achieved within the District, planning options were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In some options, not all of the assigned targets could be achieved and it was necessary to accept a level of achievement less than that which was prescribed by the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (details on the target achievement of the plan are found in Section II-C-RESOURCE POLICIES).

TABLE 1 TARGETS ASSIGNED TO KENORA DISTRICT FROM NWSLUP

Program	Assigned Target from NWSLUP
Commercial Fur	harvest of 7,900 beaver/yr.
Cottaging	200 lots by the year 2000
Fisheries	
Commercial	1,017,000 kgs./year
Sport	1,039,000 kgs./year
Forestry	
Conifer	310,000 NMm^3/year(1)
Wildlife	
Moose	807 harvest/year by 2000
Deer	3,300 harvest/year by 2000
Bear	195 harvest/year
Wild Rice	500,000 kg./year

AREA BY PARK CLASS

	Wilderness	Natural En.	Recreation
Parks	10,400 ha	11,800 ha	190 ha

N.B. All other resource programs do not have quantifiable targets assigned. Reference Section II-C for detail on these programs.
(1) NMm^3 = net merchantable cubic metres per year.

E: summary of planning options

As described, planning options were developed to indicate the various means in which the lands and water resources could be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. In the Kenora District, four planning options were identified. These options were intended to portray a range of alternatives available for achieving the Ministry's planning objectives and targets. Each optional plan utilized a separate alternative of the Parks System Plan. Option A was based upon alternative 1 of the Park Systems Plan and displayed a particular group of candidate parks. Option B utilized those candidates shown in alternative 2 of the Systems Plan. Option C stressed a high degree of resource extraction and Option D provided a compromise of the extremes.

It should be noted that each option provided different details with respect to particular programs such as shoreline reserves, cottaging and lake trout lakes. Option A, based on Parks System alternative 1, suggested that Woodland Caribou and four islands in southern Lake of the Woods become Provincial Parks. Other features of the option included, 120 m. no cut reserves on lake trout lakes, maintenance of existing commercial fishing licences, maintenance of the present level of tourism activity, endorsement of the 1700 lot cottaging maximum developed in the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* and the development of Crown land recreation management plans for specific zones.

With respect to Option B, the areas suggested for Provincial Parks included Woodland Caribou, the Aulneau Peninsula and Bigsby Island in south Lake of the Woods. The option further portrayed 120 m. no cut reserves on lake trout lakes, removal of sports species from the commercial fish harvest, an increase in the approved cottage lot maximum from 1700 lots to 2450.

In Option C, the four islands in southern Lake of the Woods and Woodland Caribou were recom-

mended for park status. No cut reserves were not a feature of this option. Commercial fishing would be maintained although sports species would be removed from licences on Lake of the Woods. This option favoured the removal of a cottage lot maximum and established minimum lot frontages by area.

In Option D, Woodland Caribou and the four southern islands were recommended as parks. No cut reserves were to be established on all lake trout lakes and over the long term, sports species were to be removed from commercial fish quotas. No cottaging maximum was established and minimum lot sizes were prescribed.

The options were displayed for public comment and review at open houses in Kenora, Minaki, Nestor Falls and Sioux Narrows during the month of June, 1982. In addition, the options were discussed in the second phase of the District planning exercise, in the document, *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans — Kenora District Land Use Plan.* This document was published in June 1982 and in addition to being available at the Open Houses, was made generally available to people within the Kenora District.

F: response to planning options

The Ministry prepared and published a report entitled *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans — Kenora District* which was released in June 1982. This document was distributed to the mailing list of over 150 persons and advertised in local press and on radio. News releases were made concerning the availability, content and purpose of the report and people were invited to contact the District Office to obtain a copy and make comment.

In addition, in early June a series of Open Houses displayed optional plans and supporting information in four communities in the District including Minaki, Kenora, Sioux Narrows and Nestor Falls. In total, 165 persons attended these sessions. An additional meeting was held by request in Morson, Ontario, which was attended by in excess of 100 people.

The Ministry received 425 written and verbal responses to the Optional Plans from a wide cross section of people including local residents, local industry, tourists, interest groups and provincial residents.

Comment that was received addressed a number of issues. However, the selection or endorsement of a particular optional plan was a question that much of the input did not address. Many individual letters did not state a preference and were concerned only with one specific aspect of the plan. Concurrently, a large number of people did not like any of the options presented and either stated this opinion or made an alternate recommendation.

Although no one issue was commented on by everyone, some of the more prominent concerns included:

- need for and support of a more regulated Crown land recreation policy;
- shoreline reserves; many persons felt that all reserves should not be cut and disagreed with the proposal to manage reserves. Several people also indicated no need or requirement for no cut reserves;
- the cottaging policy was one which received a moderate amount of attention and although there was no clear cut concensus the majority of comment endorsed the maintenance of the 1700 cottage lot ceiling described in the *Lake of the Woods Land Use Plan;*
- the question regarding limiting of the commercial fish harvest of sports species drew a wide range of response. Many people agreed with the intent only if alternate markets for coarse fish were developed. The commercial fishing industry was dramatically opposed to any reduction proposal. Overall, however, a large number of persons agreed with a policy which would discontinue the commercial harvest of sports fish species over time and a very large majority suggested that some

changes or modifications must be made;

- the future status of the Aulneau Peninsula was a major issue for which the response was polarized. Many respondents suggested that the peninsula become a wilderness park and wildlife sanctuary while others felt that present management as a primitive hunting area was more acceptable;
- several comments were received concerning the environment and the need to invoke measures to protect it. In particular, the need to protect Shoal Lake from any possible water quality degradation was an issue of great concern to Manitoba groups;
- several concerns were voiced with respect to improving forest regeneration success and providing for better forest management;
- much concern was expressed with respect to declining wildlife populations and the need for better and more effective management policies;
- the need for more integrated resource management was the theme of a large number of comments which focused on the need to adopt multiple use as a meaningful management principle and balance the various demands on the resource base;
- the subject of roads and their location and use was one of concern. Most people recognized the need for roads but suggested that use be better controlled and enforced. Some comment did suggest easier public access but for the most part responses tended to note the potential impact of roads on other resource users and suggested that negative impacts be minimized; and,
- tourism as an activity was stated as one that needs more recognition and attention.

More details concerning public response can be found in appendix A.

As a result of the public input and its associated analysis, the Ministry has developed *Land Use Guidelines* which incorporates selected features from all options. The overall intent of the document is to maintain the industrial and economic base of the area while enhancing the recreational potential and natural attractiveness of the District.

To this end, the current levels of activity in the following resource extraction industries will be maintained and in some areas increased. These industries include forestry, mining, aggregate production, wild rice, bait fish and commercial fur. As a result, the targets assigned to these programs will generally be met and production levels will be maintained on a long term sustained yield basis. With respect to agriculture, there is very little present use and little, if any, potential for expansion.

With respect to the fishery currently in the District, there are two demands competing for the same resource. These are, of course, the commercial fishing industry and the sports fishermen both local and non-resident. The fisheries targets assigned to the Kenora District currently exceed the estimate of potential fish yield. In recognition of the imprecision of the estimates, the *Land Use Guidelines* will attempt to maintain current levels of use until such time as further research and data indicate that reductions are required. At that time, allocations will be made on the basis of realistic social and economic values to the local population and Ontario society in general.

The cottaging policy adopted in the document maintains the 1700 lot maximum developed in the *Lake of the Woods Plan.* This plan had a wide range of public acceptance and the response to the optional plans suggested that this is still the case. It should be noted that opportunities for cottaging are still very much available as there are presently in excess of 500 lots available from the private sector.

The Woodland Caribou area in the northern part of the District is recommended for park status as a wilderness class provincial park. This area will be part of a larger area in the Red Lake District.

The *Land Use Guidelines* also recommend that Dawson, Painted Rock, Splitrock and Bigsby Islands located in southern Lake of the Woods become part of Lake of the Woods Provincial Park. These islands are proposed as nature reserve zones. Although there was significant local opposition to this proposal much of it was based on objection to more public campgrounds and other potentially competing recreational facilities. The islands as nature reserve zones will remain in their natural state. In response to local concern, it is recommended that waterfowl hunting be permitted to continue from the shores.

The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* recognizes the importance of the forest and mining industry but indicates that these activities be modified where necessary to accommodate other resource uses in areas of mutual importance.

In response to a need to better control use and improve the quality of Crown land recreation, the *Land Use Guidelines* state that for particular areas in which either a specific problem or potential exists, Crown land recreation plans will be developed to maximize recreational opportunities and benefits and reduce or eliminate resource use conflicts.

The Aulneau Peninsula will become a wildlife management area and the wilderness attributes associated with the peninsula will be maintained. There was considerable local support for this proposal and although many objections were also raised, activities on the peninsula will now be directed towards maximizing and benefitting wildlife. Since this objective was common to all persons expressing an interest in the Aulneau, it is felt that this management strategy will be acceptable to the majority. Hunting will be permitted with primitive weapons only.

Specific details of the *Land Use Guidelines* are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the Northwestern Strategic Land use Planning program. In addition, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development, details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in the Kenora District as summarized from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The Crown (Ontario) owned resources of the Province belong to all the people of Ontario and will be administered in the best interests of the provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the areas where the resources are located. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

a. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community. The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive program areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act* and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.* The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, unless specifically exempted.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the five year experimental program begun in 1981 which investigates the feasibility of neutral-

izing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain and to rehabilitate those lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (e.g., fish and wildlife, parks, etc.).

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. ENERGY

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's Energy Security Policy through its allocation of land and water to various users.

Ontario Government objectives include:

- an increase in the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province. In 1979, the proportion was 22.6 percent. By 1995, it is to be 37.5 percent; and,
- an increased reliance on renewable and recoverable resources and a decreased reliance on crude oil.

a. Strategy

- lands and waters with potential for providing energy will be identified as part of the analysis of resource potential;
- in making land and water allocations, suitable priority will be given to energy needs in relation to other land-related uses, in a manner that reflects both the importance of energy supply related to other needs and the resource potential of the land and water being considered; and,
- wherever feasible, lands and waters with significant potential for supplying energy will not be permanently committed to other uses that would preclude their use for energy production.

b. Discussion

The Government's position has several land use implications for the Ministry of Natural Resources:

- a number of resources of interest to MNR such as: hydro-electric power, uranium, oil (including oil shales), gas, lignite, peat, solar energy and wood will be involved in implementing the energy policy;
- land allocation for energy production will require priority in relation to other allocations which suitably reflects both the relative importance of energy self-sufficiency and the resource potential of the resource being considered for allocation;
- undesirable environmental impact of any energy development on lands and waters important to MNR programs will need to be anticipated and effectively dealt with; and,
- providing energy may offer new opportunities for intensified resource management in two ways:
  - increased access to some areas, especially in the North;
  - utilizing otherwise unsuitable material such as cull or dead timber or logging residues.

4. LANDS AND WATERS

The broad objective of the lands and waters program is:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and,
- to prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

To implement the lands and waters program the following strategies apply:

a. Geographical Referencing

- a basis for a geographical referencing system will be developed and maintained. Such a system will include surveys, geographical referencing standards and the production of the Ontario Basic Maps. These activities will be major factors contributing to orderly development.

b. Crown Land

- the lands and waters program has a custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations, by collecting acreage tax on mining lands and by maintaining up to date records of land grants; and,
- the government's position on land claims, such as those by Native People, will be clarified.

c. Multiple Use

Overall plans for multiple use of land and water will be developed, implemented and maintained.

(i) Discussion The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs.

The major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is "Multiple Use". This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently or sequentially over time, and that single use areas are only designated where and when absolutely necessary.

Plans for multiple use will be implemented directly on Crown land and will include all land including future parkland. Any values to be protected in future parklands, shorelands, roadsides, or any other land will determine the appropriate uses to be permitted.

For private lands the concept of multiple use will be encouraged.

d. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry land use guidelines, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public participation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access, or
  - to provide public access,

  consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

(i) Strategy All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District Office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, this practice may not always be beneficial, particularly when limited resources come under increasing pressure. Therefore, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be utilized as an effective technique in the management of resources;
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access; and,
- the maintenance of future flexibility of resources is required.

Except in an emergency, or in particularly extenuating circumstances, road closure will not deny access to private property directly accessed by the road.

Road maintenance priorities will be assigned to those roads providing the greatest benefits.

(ii) Discussion In addition to numbered highways, there are approximately 480 kilometres of access roads in the District. These roads are

used mainly for forestry or cottaging purposes. The Ministry of Natural Resources maintains 92 km. on an annual basis. The remaining roads are divided between those that are maintained by timber companies, those that are maintained by local road boards and those roads that are not maintained. The Ministry has 42 km. of road which were built in the past but are no longer maintained.

Each year, the Ministry builds an average of between 3 and 4 km. of new roads for various purposes. Timber companies also expand their road network each year to allow access to new forest stands for timber harvesting.

The demand for public access for recreational opportunities is always present and is not likely to diminish over the next few years. Road requirements for timber extraction will also increase as the size of individual cutovers decrease and more areas for wildlife habitat and aesthetics are set aside for limited time spans. These factors will initially result in the building of longer major arteries in order to access a greater area, and a longer planned period of use for the road.

Demand for access by the mining sector has been limited to date. As mineral exploration increases in the District, the demand for road access is also expected to increase.

The development and use of resource access roads is a major source of concern in the Kenora District. The nature of these concerns include:

- perception by tourist operators and some segments of the public of a decline of area available for a wilderness experience;
- access to lakes which are commercially used for tourism may result in a significant reduction in fishing and/or hunting quality which reduces the economic viability of the tourist operation;
- natural resources may be severely affected or overexploited through unlimited public access;
- public safety on some roads; and,
- increased public use of specific areas often leads to a need for increased funds for garbage collection and maintenance of recreational facilities such as access points.

Local residents are divided on the road access issue. Some desire more access to remote areas to allow them greater access to the recreational opportunities available, while others resist additional access due to the perceived decline of the "wilderness experience".

e. Modified Management Areas

Modified management areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites;
- fragile forest sites, within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope— in percent	*Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone*
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases, modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- wildlife: areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries;
- scenic resources: areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape;
- other recreation or tourism resources and establishments: where it is in the public interest to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits; and,
- special features such as cultural and historic sites: MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups, are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription.

f. Crown Land Disposition

Crown land will be made available for development and to encourage private initiatives on Crown land. This will be achieved by ensuring:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing development plans, and meet the requirements of other agencies and Ministries;
- that any Crown land disposition in a planning area will be consistent with the policies of the official plan and zoning by-law where such exist;
- that lands are developed or put to use without delay for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and,
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

(i) Municipalities In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public land available for residential and associated uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other Ministries will be required.

In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendations of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

(ii) Other Activities Public land will also be made available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and government purposes where approval has been given by the appropriate level of government. Disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism, and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies.

(iii) Resource Extraction Withdrawals of mining rights on Crown land will be held to the minimum so that exploration and mining development can be encouraged on the broadest Crown land base available. Withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management will also be kept to a minimum.

g. Cottaging

The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* will adopt the cottage lot maximum developed in the former *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan.* During the preparation of this plan, the cottaging level was based on anticipated demand and public perception of the amount of development that would be suitable for the area. This level was determined to be 1700 lots in addition to the number existing when the *Lake of the Woods Plan* was initiated (1973). This amount was to be developed over a 20 year period. However, since the plan was approved a great amount of development has taken place so that now, five years later, the maximum number has almost been reached. However, there remains an estimated minimum of 500 lots which are as yet unsold and therefore, many opportunities to purchase recreational properties are still available. During the preparation of the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines,* there was an attempt to discuss the cottaging issue and the unanticipated rate of development. The general response was that it would be unnecessary and unreasonable to alter the limit when so many lots remain unsold. Due to this surplus of private lots available and the fact that the 1700 lot limit is being rapidly approached, the Ministry has temporarily curtailed the development and disposition of Crown lots in the Kenora District so as not to compete with the private sector.

Recognizing the importance of the Lake of the Woods area to tourism and local residents alike, the Ministry of Natural Resources in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will develop criteria by which the level and location of any future cottage development will be assessed and approved. However, until such time as supply does not meet demand, the *Land Use Guidelines* will retain the original 1700 lot limit.

Consistent with the intent of the *Lake of the Woods Plan* to maintain the unique natural environment of the area, the *Land Use Guidelines* also outline minimum sizes for future cottage lots. These sizes vary from area to area and specific guidelines are described in the area land use activities section of the document.

It is further specified that a setback of 20 m from the established high water mark should be maintained for all waterfront construction.

h. Crown Land Recreation

(i) Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations;[2]

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial Park Campground—National Park Campground;

(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;

(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

(f) Crown land—designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;

(g) Crown land—under authorization of a land use permit.

- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principal reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resource experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the Province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and,
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

i. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical conditions which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage and social disruption, if development were permitted. The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering and accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through:

- application of the two-zone floodway fringe concept, or
- in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of the Special Policy Area approach.

The hazard land policy will be implemented through:

- the Ministry's own land use planning activities; and,
- participation in the plan input and review of other agencies' plans.

The latter is to ensure that appropriate development control mechanisms are applied to hazard lands to restrict development and activities in such areas in a manner which will help to prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and social disruption.

Compatible land uses within a hazard area might include:

- open space for recreation and conservation purposes;
- agricultural uses such as cropland and grazing;
- nurseries, forestry and horticulture;
- wildlife management and environmental protection areas;
- design approved linear facilities such as roads, bridges, railways and hydro corridors; and,
- structural works and other appurtenances designed for the purposes of flood or erosion control.

Private development of hazard land owned by the Crown must be in conformity with this approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as

Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality.

The reduction of property damage and loss of life from flooding, erosion and associated hazards will be accomplished by a combination of measures including: the mapping of flood and erosion prone areas, the implementation of flood emergency contingency plans, the maintenance of a flood forecasting and warning system and the construction and maintenance of dams where necessary. It should be noted that water related problems such as flooding and erosion are not major problems in the Kenora District. However, where there is the potential for flooding the foregoing will apply.

j. Water Management

Plans for water management will be prepared and implemented to protect life and property and to provide optimum overall benefits. Watersheds will be delineated for the purpose of planning the use of water resources on a priority basis.

Plans for water management will be co-ordinated with:

- the Ministry's overall plans for multiple use of land and water;
- the plans of the Conservation Authorities where applicable; and,
- the plans and programs of other Ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment.

(i) Discussion The hydro electric potential of existing and future dam sites will be evaluated. This will be recognized as an important factor to be considered, together with others such as wildlife habitat, and wetland values, when plans for water management are prepared.

One site which has been evaluated by Ontario Hydro and determined to have some future potential is Maynard Falls on the English River system.

k. Fire Management

A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize a two-zone protection concept as stated in the recently approved *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.* The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal, the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore, fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

5. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In conforming with the *Foodland Guidelines*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 soils, as defined in the Canada Land Inventory, Soil Capability for Agriculture will be identified as agricultural lands. These lands will be recognized as foodlands available for future food production in accordance with an agreed to plan, implemented in co-operation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

b. Target

The target associated with this policy is to preserve land which may be required for growing food in the future.

c. Strategy

Although it appears unlikely that Crown lands will be required for agricultural purposes in the near future, the District will ensure that wherever feasible, land with significant potential for agriculture will not be permanently committed to other uses which would preclude their use for agriculture.

Where agricultural lands are required for a non-compatible use, the land will be assessed with the local representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to determine the best or most desirable land use.

For existing viable farm locations which demonstrate a realistic need for adjacent Crown lands for agricultural purposes, the Ministry will attempt to make these lands available upon the request and recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

d. Discussion

Agriculture is of only local importance in the

Kenora District. There are a very small number of active farms and these properties are approximately 74 hectares in average size. In the past, some dairy operations were conducted. However, there are no active commercial dairy farms being run today. The number of viable commercial farms is declining and most persons are farming only on a limited basis in pursuit of a rural lifestyle.

According to the Canada Land Inventory (C.L.I.), there is a relatively large amount of land in the District (approximately 25 percent) described as having some agricultural capability. The majority of these lands are Classes 3 and 4 and a very small amount of Class 2. They are generally located in the vicinity of Cygnet and Sand Lakes as well as along the English River. Other areas exhibiting limited agricultural capability are found near Laclu, and Muriel Lake in Pellat Township.

To a large extent, lands that have agricultural capability (i.e. C.L.I., Classes 1 through 4) which are road accessible, are generally privately owned. They are presently farmed, or used for other purposes. The remaining Crown lands which have some capability are quite isolated and as a result are unlikely to be required for agricultural purposes in the foreseeable future.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Kenora District as expressed in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan (May 1982).*

1. COMMERCIAL FUR

a. Objective

To promote the full utilization of the fur bearer resource consistent with humane trapping practices, the maintenance of healthy populations and species diversity and to maximize the social and economic returns from this renewable resource.

b. Target

In the Kenora District, the regional objective translates into an annual beaver harvest of 7,900 pelts per year.

Inherent in the target calculations are the assumptions that aerial beaver surveys provide the most reliable estimates of the numbers of active beaver lodges and that on average, each active beaver lodge can sustain an annual harvest of 2.0 beaver.

Beaver is the principle commercial fur species of the Northwestern Region and more data is available for beaver than for any other species. For beaver the regional target is 103,190 pelts.

In most cases, district beaver targets represent the capability of the land to produce beaver. The target is tested for beaver only, this species being used as an indicator of the potential to produce other fur-bearing species.

Since there are no areas which will be unavailable for future beaver harvest, the target achievement is 100 percent of the assigned target. This level of target achievement would represent a 79 percent increase over existing harvest.

c. Strategy

- full utilization of trapline quotas will be encouraged;
- strict enforcement of trapping regulations and transferring licences from unproductive trappers to more productive ones;
- enhanced trapper education programs will be developed to improve trapping technique, efficiency and fur handling methods;
- an effort will be made to increase other fur-bearers to the capability of the land;
- consideration for habitat maintenance will be given when approving and allocating land for other potentially conflicting land uses; and,
- a commercial fur management plan will also be prepared.

d. Discussion

In 1980/81, there were 4,390 beaver harvested in

the Kenora District. A total of 154 traplines are licenced to approximately 285 trappers. Indian trappers make up about 60 percent of this total. Virtually the entire productive land base including private and Crown land is currently contained within the registered trapline system and therefore potentially available for commercial fur harvesting.

Generally, trapping is a part time occupation conducted to provide supplemental income. It is, however, a significant resource. In 1980/81, approximately $390,000 worth of fur was harvested in the District. Beaver accounted for 38 percent of the total value followed in descending order by fisher, muskrat, cross fox, otter, mink, lynx, marten and timber wolf.

There are presently no vacant traplines. However, there are a number of people interested in obtaining traplines should any become available.

The present beaver harvest represents approximately 55 percent of the estimated sustained yield of beaver. Harvest is basically limited by the relative price of furs, accessibility of furbearers for harvest and the efficiency of trappers.

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objective

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to maximize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and the natural resources of Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that:
  - prevent the occurrence of wildfires;
  - control those wildfires that threaten values; and,
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management techniques.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and

- each response will be governed by:
  - the predicted behaviour of the fire;
  - the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values; and,
  - the estimated cost of the response.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and,
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by five year periods is as follows:

Year	*No. of Fires*	*Area (ha.)*
1963-1967	422	807.9
1968-1972	342	479.0
1973-1977	809	10,449.0
1978-1982	575	128,687.0

Major concerns relating to forest fires in the District are:

- the fire problem that develops in Kenora District is a result of lightning storms that track through the District. Numerous lightning fires will occur on the many broken rock ridges for a 3 or 4 day period. The task of effectively controlling these fires in this

short period is very critical. The failure to cope with this situation can result in the development of several large fires;

- an initial attack delivery system is required that is effective and rapid in dealing with multiple fires;
- the numerous jackpine ridges that are predominant through Kenora District present a very special fuel problem. The jackpine ridges are susceptible to rapid drying because of the shallow soil, openness of the canopy and the elevation of the ridges. The fine fuels become highly volatile after several days of drying conditions, resulting in high rates of spread when fires occur on these ridges; and,
- there are two major access roads being developed in the Kenora District that will give access to major areas of timber resulting in an increase in hazard areas and an increase in risk from recreational and industrial users.

Fire can have and has had a major impact on the Kenora District. Several large fires in the past ten years have resulted in significant losses of merchantable timber and the subsequent need to relocate timber harvesting operations. Coupled with this are impacts on the tourist industry resulting from road closures, loss and damage to cottage property plus social upset caused by evacuation stand by.

In order to achieve the stated objective and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District fire program will emphasize:

- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire with particular reference to identified high forest value areas;
- encouragement of fire prevention on Crown land and private land through a program of public education;
- local industry support and involvement in fire management;
- administration and enforcement of the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*;
- development of fire agreements with municipalities and other agencies where required and warranted;
- fire control plans will be developed to ensure that presuppression and suppression plans are adequate to ensure that the high priority timber areas and plans of subdivision are provided with an adequate level of protection; and,
- finally, the use of prescribed fire in the District will continue as a tool in forest management where site and weather conditions are suitable.

3. FISHERIES

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To protect, rehabilitate, enhance and maintain Ontario's fish communities and their environment to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and associated benefits to society. The allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation in the future.

(ii) Strategy

- using available knowledge to the fullest to manage fisheries more effectively and reduce conflicting uses of the environment;
- maintaining and where necessary, rehabilitating aquatic environments;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- allocating fish resources where there are competing users to provide the optimum mix of benefits and to maintain healthy balanced fish populations;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory data and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- encouraging public awareness of the issues involved in fisheries management and developing mechanisms for public involvement in management decision-making; and,
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively.

(iii) Discussion Estimation of potential fish yield and actual harvest are imprecise because of within year and between year variability of natural ecosystems and the difficulties inherent in the sampling techniques available for estimation. The estimated potential yield of all species of fish from Kenora District waters is 1.7 million kg.

Fisheries targets for Kenora District currently exceed the estimate of potential fish yield in recognition of the imprecision of estimates. The challenge to managers will be to continuously assess fish stocks in the District as they continue to respond to domestic, commercial and recreational utilization, to recognize overuse and to

adjust this on the basis of social and economic values on a local and provincial basis.

b. Sport Fish

(i) Objective To meet the demand for sport fishing consistent within the limits of an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target The District target for sport fish is the angler demand at the year 2000 based on an angler satisfaction level of two kilograms per angler day, or the District's capability to produce sports fish, whichever is the least.

It is estimated that at a satisfaction level of 2 kg/angler day, the Kenora District will require 1.6 million kg. of sport fish per year in order to satisfy projected angler demand. The 484,000 ha. of water in the Kenora District is theoretically capable of producing 1.04 million kg/yr. of sport species which is significantly less than the projected demand. Therefore, the level of production (1.04 million kg/yr.) is the District target for sport fish. The *Land Use Guidelines* provides for 100 percent achievement of the sport fish target.

(iii) Strategy

- using available knowledge, such as existing Ministry guidelines, MOE water quality criteria, etc., to maintain fish populations and habitats;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- promoting a greater utilization of fish species, other than the prime species (yellow pickerel, northern pike, lake trout) and types of fishing which encourage catch or release (i.e. low fish mortality);
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively;
- reducing non-economically viable forms of tourist fishing;
- rehabilitating degraded habitats to increase the sustainable yields of naturally producing populations;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory data and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- completing a lake plan prior to any disposition of Crown land for commercial or recreational developments that will consider the effects of development on harvest, water quality, spawning beds and other fisheries concerns; and,
- developing District and Lake of the Woods fisheries management plans to achieve the fisheries objectives by implementing the above strategies.

(iv) Discussion Sports fishing in Kenora District, by local residents, by non-local campers, cottagers and tourists is a significant activity. Presently there are an estimated 683,000 angler days of recreational fishing which take place on District waters.

It is difficult to assess the total harvest from this effort. From creel surveys on some District waters, it is estimated that the current average angler harvest is 2.25 kg./angler day, which gives a total harvest of 1.5 million kg. of sport fish per year. From the Provincial Angler Survey, it is possible to estimate the number of fish caught and kept, and using sampled weights, a harvest of 1.02 million kg. is calculated. This averages about 1.6 kg. of fish per angler day. The former case suggests a level of fishing quality above the standard of 2.0 kg./angler day and in the latter instance, use is below this level. In either case, the theoretical sustainable yield of sport fish of 1.03 million kg./yr. is being exceeded considering all forms of fishing exploitation.

While estimates of fishing yields generally exceed theoretical limits the harvest of fish throughout the District is not equitably distributed. Pressures are high in road accessible areas such as Lake of the Woods where some 450,000 kg. are harvested, yet some relatively low use fishing can still be experienced in areas north of the English River and in the vicinity of Atikwa Lake, east of Lake of the Woods.

The status of fish stocks will be constantly monitored recognizing that they are currently being utilized at levels, at or above, their ability for long term sustenance. Detection of overstress will result in measures to reduce harvest to sustainable levels, however, this action will only occur when no other measures are available to increase fish stocks.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To provide for the maintenance, protection and enhancement of lake trout populations, and to provide recreational angling opportunities to the general public for this species based on an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Targets The target in the Kenora District is to produce from 27,585 kg. to 82,755 kg. of lake trout per year, consistent with a sustainable yield of .25-.75 kg/hectare.

(iii) Strategy

- initially identifying and designating lake trout lakes;
- monitoring lake trout lakes for possible stress;
- developing and implementing management guidelines to protect significant lake trout

populations through habitat protection measures including strategies for harvesting of shorelines as well as fish harvest controls; and,
- rehabilitating lake trout fisheries which are presently depressed.

(iv) Discussion The Kenora District has the largest number of lake trout lakes in the Northwestern Region. There are 116 water bodies classified as lake trout lakes which include Whitefish Bay and Clearwater Bay on Lake of the Woods. The majority of these lakes are located in parts of the District that are readily accessible such as in the vicinity of the Jones and 314 Roads. Several are, however, located in more remote areas north of the English River and near Atikwa Lake.

d. Commercial Fish

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target The target for commercial fish in the District is to maintain the level of existing quotas or the average level of harvest (where quotas are not in place). In Kenora District, this amounts to 1.0 million kg. annually.

The estimated productivity of coarse fish available from licenced and suitable lakes is 0.6 million kg./yr. In addition, there is an existing harvest of approximately .03 million kg. of sport species taken in the commercial fishery. The total present harvest is approximately 0.8 million kg. While 1.4 million kg. is available, achieving the target of 1.0 million kg. is unlikely unless better use can be made of under-utilized species. However maintaining the fishery at current levels of harvest, including the use of sport species will achieve 79 percent of the target.

(iii) Strategy
- maintaining commercial fishing operations within the context of managing individual lakes on a sustained yield basis;
- encouraging commercial fishing opportunities for coarse fish species in response to market development;
- continuing to encourage fishermen to make the best use of the existing harvest by providing information on new harvesting and handling techniques and markets;
- encouraging full utilization of allocated fish stocks;
- monitoring commercial fisheries for signs of overharvesting and adjusting quotas accordingly;
- quota reductions if required in the future will be accomplished so as to cause the least amount of disruption by means of attrition, acquisition of licences, etc.;
- promoting a greater utilization of fish species, other than the prime species, to minimize any disruption caused by allocation decisions;
- developing District and Lake of the Woods fisheries management plans to achieve the fisheries objectives by implementing the above strategies;
- bait fishing in the District will continue to be encouraged and supported. Licence areas that become available will be offered to either existing operators or those interested in starting a new business; and,
- other strategies outlined in sport fish can be applied to commercial fish as well (i.e. maintain habitat, effective enforcement, etc.). For the purposes of this document, it should be noted that sports fish refers to yellow pickerel, northern pike, bass, trout and muskellunge. The term coarse fish describes all other species.

(iv) Discussion Commercial fishing is a significant activity in the Kenora District. It has been ongoing for the past 100 years and employs some 150 persons.

As well as Lake of the Woods, approximately 26 other lakes in the District have commercial fishing licences issued for them. This is considered to be the maximum number of lakes that can practically support a commercial fishing operation although potential for other non-traditional operations may exist. The licencing system employed in the District limits the amount and type of net that can be used and also, when required, assigns harvest quotas to particular species. These quotas which are based on productivity calculations or long term catch records, are generally applied to species such as pickerel, pike, and in some cases, whitefish. In 1980, the total commercial harvest in the District represented a value of approximately $760,000.

With respect to the Lake of the Woods fishery, commercial fishing is one of several activities competing for a limited resource. In addition to commercial fishermen, native people and sports fishermen including residents and tourists combine to create a significant demand for the lake's production of sports species.

Recent studies investigating fish stocks on Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake lead to the conclusion that future fish stocks of sport species will decline unless appropriate action is taken. These studies include;

Combined Air and Boat Creel Census, Lake of the Woods (V. Macins) 1967,

Lake of the Woods Creel Census (P. McDonald)

1971,
The Fisheries of Lake of the Woods (V. Macins) 1972,
Trends of Percid Yield from Lake of the Woods (Percis), joint report in Journal of Fishery Research Board of Canada (D. Schupp & V. Macins) 1977,
Fisheries of Shoal Lake, a Case in Overfishing (V. Macins) 1979,
Summary of Fishery Monitoring Program, Shoal Lake, 1979, (R.A. Borecky) 1980,
Summary of Fishery Monitoring Program, North and Central Sectors, 1979 (E.J. McIntyre),
An Evaluation of the Shoal Lake Fishery, 1980 (J.A. Roos, C.J. Foote, J.E. Donetz & J.R. Brisbane) 1981,
An Assessment of the Fishery in Central Sector Lake of the Woods, 1980 (J.E. McDowall, C.J. Foote, J.E. Donetz & J.R. Brisbane) 1981.
An Examination of Fish Communities of the Eastern Sector, Lake of the Woods, with Special Reference to Walleye, Northern Pike and Sauger (C.J. Foote, J.E. Donetz & J.R. Brisbane) 1981,
An Evaluation of Walleye Movement in Lake of the Woods from Tag Returns 1962 to 1980 (J.E. Donetz & V. Macins) 1981

Initially, it is imperative to maintain monitoring efforts on District fisheries, both sport and commercial in view of the high levels of fishing stress. As levels of harvest are adjusted consistent with the ability of District waters to produce, allocation decisions will be based on relative economic and social values.

4. FORESTRY

a. Objectives

- to provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by the forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management practices;
- to ensure that a continuous supply of wood is available to meet the Ministry of Natural Resources' year 2000 target of wood volume required by the forest industry;
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resource (wood volume and land area) is as commercially possible; and,
- to aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs as stated in "Northwestern Ontario: a Strategy for Development".

b. Target

The target assigned to Kenora District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is 310,000 NMm^3 (net merchantable cubic metres) of conifer annually by the year 2000.

The calculated total annual available conifer wood supply in 1982 was 314,000 NMm^3. This available wood supply may differ from annual allowable cuts because of reductions to the forest land base and allowances made for average volumes annually lost to fire. It should be noted that the annual available wood supply represents the volume available from the production forest land base while the assigned target from the *Strategic Land Use Plan* is an expression of the minimum coniferous wood requirements of industry by the year 2000.

The net level of target achievement which will occur on available lands is shown in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2 DISTRICT FORESTRY TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2000 (CONIFER ONLY) (000's NMm^3)

Initial Target Conifer (NWSLUP)	Annual Available Wood Supply	Proposed Conifer Reduction for Other Uses	Net Minimum Available Wood Supply (Revised Target)	Percent of Initial Target	Potential[1] Available Wood Supply	Percent of Initial Target
310.0	314.0	12.1	301.8	96.1	393.0	125.0

(1) potential volume assumes a 50 percent reduction in fire loss and a 3.4 percent increase in productivity.

From the above table, the initial target assigned in NWSLUP is compared to the net minimum available wood supply as reduced by other conflicting uses. The target is also compared to a potential available wood supply that would result from a 50 percent reduction in annual fire loss and a 3.4 percent increase in productivity. It is important to note that the total planning

region target was distributed among districts on the basis of their anticipated annual available wood supply. Deficits with respect to industry requirements occurring in one district are offset by surpluses in others across the planning region.

It should also be noted that modified cutting of lake trout watersheds will be phased in over time.

c. Strategy

The District will manage the available production forest land on a sustained yield basis in accordance with provincial forest management policies and guidelines to provide the required volumes for the established forest industry;

- access to forest stands will continue to be developed in order that improved silvicultural techniques can be applied;
- the District will ensure that forest management and operating plans provide for a strong system of forest management within a multiple use framework;
- the future use of presently underutilized species will be encouraged as a means of developing local employment and providing alternate industrial opportunities;
- techniques to increase forest yield such as certain preharvest treatments (cleaning, thinning, fertilization) and the utilization of genetically improved seed for forest regeneration will be employed where applicable;
- the District will ensure the fullest possible regeneration on cut-over and untreated lands as is technologically and economically possible in order to perpetuate a continuous supply of forest products;
- in recognition of the effect of forest fire on timber production, priority areas for forest protection will be identified. In order to continue providing raw materials to the woods industries at present levels the fire losses in those priority areas must be reduced; and,
- the District will increase insect and disease management efforts in order to reduce anticipated losses of wood.

d. Discussion

The Kenora District is divided into five forest management units of which four are Crown management units including the Minaki, Keewatin, Aulneau and Kenora. The fifth unit is the Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. licence area which is divided into three concessions: Lake of the Woods, West Patricia and Pakwash.

During the past five years harvesting has been concentrated in four major areas within these units. In the Minaki unit, cutting has occurred in the Fox-Cygnet Lake area. Future allocations are located in the area north of Sand Lake. In the Keewatin unit, harvesting has taken place in the townships of Broderick, Malachi, and Pelican. Some limited allocations remain in this area. The Kenora unit has been harvested in the vicinity of Gordon Lake. With respect to the Aulneau Management Unit, cutting has occurred in selected locations on the southern portion of the Aulneau Peninsula and in Godson Township.

The Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. licence is the major source of wood supply for the Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. paper mill in Kenora. Other sources for this mill include additional licence areas which extend into Dryden and Red Lake Districts, plus the production of several smaller independent operators who harvest under licence on the Minaki, Kenora and Aulneau Management Units. Although most of the timber harvest in the District is related to the Boise Cascade operations, there are also three small sawmills in the vicinity of Kenora which are dependent on the local area for their wood supply. These are Tri-Lake Timber Ltd., Mac Morrison Forest Products Ltd., and Peterson Lumber Ltd.

In the past three years, the average annual harvest in the District has been approximately 276,000 NMm^3 which is comprised almost entirely of conifer species. Although demand is high for particular species such as black spruce and jack pine, other species such as poplar and birch remain significantly underutilized. Another concern facing the forest industry is access. Road access is expensive but must occur in order to harvest areas in the north and southeast part of the District. Road access into these areas must consider other resource users and thus the costs involved are not solely related to forest management.

A very important concern facing the forest industry is the amount of wood volume lost each year to forest fires. In 1980, which was an exceptional year, in excess of 121,500 ha. of forest land were burned. The average annual fire loss over the past twenty years in the Kenora District has been upwards of 30 percent of the annual available forest volume. Losses of this extent certainly have an important impact on resource management and timber production. Any increase in the amount of wood lost to fire would have serious consequences in terms of lack of raw materials and jobs. Correspondingly, decreases in fire loss would be beneficial by increasing the amount of available raw material and thereby increasing forest management flexibility.

In dealing with anticipated wood supply problems, the primary responsibility for the alleviation of these problems rests with the forest industry

through the better utilization of existing timber supplies. In addition, the Ministry will vigorously pursue the identification and protection of high value forest areas, and will investigate the feasibility of the re-allocation of some wood supplies.

5. MINING

The overall intent of the mineral management policy is to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by mineral resource industries through orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practices.

a. Metallic and Non Metallic Minerals

(i) Objective The Ministry of Natural Resources will encourage exploration for and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Since by nature, mineral discovery is unpredictable and the demand for minerals is dictated by international trade and by the private sector, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- the total amount of land withdrawn from staking will be minimized;
- no land will be withdrawn from staking until the mineral potential has been reviewed by the mineral resources group;
- surface development, i.e. industrial and residential development which might inhibit present or future mining activity on high potential sites will be avoided;
- the geoscience data base will be expanded through field surveys and by collecting, storing and distributing the most up to date information pertinent to mineral exploration; and,
- access roads that are constructed in the future will be built with due regard to the mineral potential and wherever possible, will provide access to the high potential areas.

(iv) Discussion Presently, there are no active mines in the Kenora District. In the past, however, there have been a number of mines operating at various times. In the vicinity of Kenora, and the Shoal Lake area, there were many small gold mining operations, especially around the turn of the century. More recently, nickel and copper were mined in the Werner Lake area and near Atikwa Lake. Mining has played an important part in the development of the Kenora area and recently extensive exploration activity has taken place. Prospects appear encouraging for bringing some gold mines into production in the near future.

The demand for metallic minerals is almost entirely dependent upon national and international market conditions and is, therefore, very unpredictable. However, even when overall market demand is low, deposits which exhibit high grades or a large tonnage are always in demand. Thus exploration for metallic minerals will continue to be an ongoing activity within the planning area which will provide local economic benefit.

There are basically three areas of high mineral potential in the Kenora District which have all supported mines in the past and therefore, are considered to have significant potential for future development. The three areas include the Eagle Lake-Werner Lake area, the northern Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake area, and central Lake of the Woods. The remainder of the District is considered to be of lower mineral potential only because very few mineral occurrences have been recorded to date and the geology is not of the type which has traditionally indicated the presence of valuable deposits.

There are a number of problems facing the mining industry today that make achievement of the broad objectives of this policy very difficult. As previously suggested, the dependence of mineral resource development upon national and international factors beyond the control of the provincial government makes many of these problems beyond the scope of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Some of these problems include weak or fluctuating metal prices, adverse economic conditions which make it difficult to raise risk capital, federal taxation and the lack of stable, trained work forces, especially to work in some isolated areas.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target No target has been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and demand projection for the District is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy

- uses of land which would preclude the possible future access to and extraction of aggregate resources will be minimized and discouraged;
- basic surficial geology mapping and aggregate inventory programs will be encouraged and developed to determine the location and extent of potential sand and gravel resources. Where conventional aggregate sources are determined

to be in short supply, additional study will be directed towards identifying other source reserves, such as suitable bedrock for rock crushing;

- municipalities will be encouraged to acknowledge the importance and make provisions for the use of aggregate resources in future official plans and zoning by-laws;
- protection of legally existing pits and quarries from on site or adjacent incompatible land uses;
- protection of accessible resources (closest to markets and including resources along highway corridors) in preference to more distant deposits;
- the Province, in co-ordination with municipalities, will identify areas of high aggregate resource potential, defining the areas required for possible future extraction adequate to meet future demand in the District (at least to the year 2000); and,
- special studies to determine future demand for aggregates in various parts of the District will be carried out.

(iv) Discussion Aggregate is used in a variety of industrial and domestic operations. However, its use is primarily in road and road bed construction. Principle users of the resource in the Kenora area include logging companies, railroads, private contractors, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Most aggregate is obtained from sand and gravel pits but as a result of dwindling supplies some operators are now conducting rock quarrying and crushing operations.

As may be expected most pit operations are located near the communities in the District and along the transportation corridors. In 1981, there were 74 licenced pits in the District. During the year, approximately 800,000 tonnes of sand and gravel were removed. In addition, 625,000 tonnes of bedrock were quarried and crushed. This year saw an exceptionally high amount of aggregate utilized mainly as a result of the major reconstruction presently ongoing on Highway 596 north to Minaki.

In the future, demand for aggregate resources will not diminish. In addition to domestic consumption in communities like Kenora, Sioux Narrows and Nestor Falls, road construction projects such as the Kenora By-Pass, Highways 596 and 666, as well as the Ministry of Natural Resources forest access road north of the English River will also require significant amounts of sand and gravel.

In the Kenora District, sources of high quality sand and gravel resources are limited. They are mainly confined to small, scattered outwash plain deposits. There are very few sand and gravel reserves which have not yet been utilized at least to some degree. There are approximately 16 small areas which are considered to have some potential for future sand and gravel deposits. These are generally located north and east of Lake of the Woods in the vicinity of Highways 17 and 71.

A significant issue when dealing with sand and gravel is that it is a high volume—low cost material that cannot be economically transported over long distances. To satisfy demand, supply sources must be close to where the material is actually used. Often supply sites near communities are also the best construction sites and as a result conflict arises.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Strategy

- major peatlands will not be unnecessarily removed or made unavailable for future development by other land uses, especially in those areas located close to communities or easily accessible areas;
- if peatlands are required for a single purpose use, they will be fully assessed to determine the potential for future peat extraction; and,
- inventories will be conducted to establish the location and extent of peat reserves as well as estimate the quality and quantity of the resource.

(iv) Discussion The Kenora District planning area is known to contain only scattered areas of peat. At present, there are no commercial peat extraction operations in the District.

At present, the demand for peat resources is limited to that for horticultural purposes. Market distances and resulting transportation costs from the Kenora area presently make it unfeasible to commercially harvest peat in the area. However, in the future, peat as an alternate energy source may have some potential.

Several technological and environmental issues would have to be addressed before the District's limited reserves become viable, but the capability of the resource does exist. Little information is available concerning the extent and quality of reserves in the District and much research concerning the applicability and use of the resource will be required to develop markets and demand.

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal and Objective

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments in a system of Provincial Parks.

- protection objective: to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;
- recreation objective: to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences;
- heritage appreciation objective: to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario; and,
- tourism objective: to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinct regions of the Province.

b. Targets

Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met. These targets, when translated into what is required in the Kenora District are:

(i) Earth and Life Science To achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 27 landscape units is required in the Northwestern Region. Partial representation of two of these landscape units is necessary in the Kenora District as follows: Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex, and Rainy River Clay Plain.

There is only one special life science feature in the Kenora District, namely, The Three Sisters Islands.

(ii) Historical Comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northwestern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed for the Kenora District.

(iii) Recreation and Tourism Day use recreation targets identified for the Kenora District are

Resident day use	8,700 opportunities
Short term tourism	2,200 opportunities
Destination tourism	14,400 opportunities
Total Day Use Opportunities	25,400 opportunities

Car camping recreation targets identified for the Kenora District are

Resident	5,700 opportunities
Short term tourist	12,200 opportunities
Destination tourist	36,600 opportunities
Non-Resident weekend destination	20,600 opportunities
Total Car Camping Opportunities	75,000

Back country recreation targets for the Northwestern Region

Wilderness	489,300 opportunities
Non-wilderness	49,800 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned by district but proposed park areas in the Kenora District will contribute to the overall regional target.

(iv) Heritage Appreciation The provincial parks in the District will provide for ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage.

c. Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks within the planning region to meet the targets of 0.93 day-user days and 0.53 extended user days per capita;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system; and,
- reviewing within the context of district land use planning park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate;
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  - should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[1].

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the ***Parks Act****, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land. There are presently no such areas found within the Kenora District.*

d. Discussion

The two existing parks in the District, Rushing River (Recreation) and Sioux Narrows (Recreation) will continue in operation, although efforts will be made to privatize Sioux Narrows Park. Together, these two parks offer some 25,300 day-use recreation opportunities and some 59,000 car-camping opportunities. They do not offer any significant amount of wilderness or non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities.

In addition to the two existing parks, Table 3 identifies the candidate park recommendations.

TABLE 3 CANDIDATE PARK RECOMMENDATIONS

Candidate	Area (ha)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Woodland Caribou	10,400	Wilderness	Contributes to wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities within Red Lake District	Recommended for Park Status
Aulneau	78,200	Wilderness	Earth and Life science features relative to landscape Unit 28 (Manitou Drift complex)	Dropped from further consideration
Bigsby Dawson, Painted, Split Rock Island Group	9,920	Nature Reserve Zone (Lake of the Woods Provincial Park)	Earth and Life science features relative to landscape units 28 (Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex) and 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain)	Recommended for Park status as an extension to the existing Lake of the Woods Provincial Park

Of the three park candidates which were considered in the development of the *Land Use Guidelines*, only the Aulneau Peninsula is recommended for deletion. This is due to the fact that the candidates of Winnange Lake and the Bigsby, Dawson, Painted, and Split Rock Island Group better represent the protection and recreational values also found on the Aulneau Peninsula. The peninsula was originally put forward as an option to the other two candidates.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest may vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the Ministry to acquire this land.

7. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land and water a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

Within the Kenora District, sport fishing is the activity upon which the majority of tourist operations are based. The fishing resource available will, therefore, determine to a large extent the opportunities for future expansion of tourist operations.

In 1980, approximately 80 percent of the angler days in the District were non-resident. It is estimated that by the year 2000 an additional demand of 140,000 non-resident angler days will be experienced in the Kenora District. The target for sports fish production is 1.04 million kg. per year. Under existing use, approximately 830,000 kg. (80 percent) is, therefore, available for tourism use. Present use in the District is difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy, however, it is estimated that present harvest on a District basis is at or above the projected sustained yield.

This fact is somewhat misleading, however, as some areas in the District are very much overfished (Lake of the Woods) while other areas are underutilized (English River).

c. Strategy

- tourism shall be encouraged within the limits of resource capabilities. On the basis of some limited under-utilized sport fish resources, Kenora District is capable of supporting some expansion of tourism opportunities;
- the Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the local tourist industry to implement the access road policy which has been established in order to ensure that their interests are considered when road access is planned in the vicinity of tourism lakes (refer to General Policy on Access Roads);
- modified management areas will be identified for key tourism lakes and management prescriptions will be developed in consultation with the affected tourist operator;
- potential sites for the expansion of commercial tourism will be identified through the preparation of resource management plans for specific lakes or areas designated for potential increased commercial tourism activity;
- the Ministry will attempt to maintain at current levels or enhance the fish and wildlife resources in areas of existing tourist establishments;
- any expansion of the tourist industry must recognize the priority that must be given to local day-use opportunities for recreation in the immediate vicinity of population centres; and,
- new and existing tourist establishments will be encouraged to offer experiences other than hunting and sport fishing where the resource is under stress.

d. Discussion

Tourism is a major industry in the Kenora District. It is primarily based on the natural resources of the District since most operations are based on fishing lodges and outpost camps. In conjunction with these activities, however, there are several campgrounds, hotels, motels and service industries located in the Kenora area to accommodate the vacationing public. In 1981, there were approximately 160 lodges and 49 outpost camps located in the District. Although the main focus of this tourism activity is Lake of the Woods which is a unique and internationally significant resource, many lodges are located on surrounding lakes. The majority of the fly-in outpost camps in the District are found on the English River and areas to the north. Although it is difficult to accurately assess the contribution and importance of the tourist industry to the local economy, there are an estimated 960 people employed full time and an additional 850 part time employees working in tourism related activities. A recent study estimated the average gross revenue per tourist lodge to be $62,000. annually. Using this figure, it can be projected that approximately $15,000,000. is generated locally each year by the industry. It is estimated that some 60 percent of this amount remains in the local economy.

The tourist industry is one of several user groups competing for the same limited resources. Many operations feel jeopardized by the ongoing use of the land for timber extraction. Logging continues to require new access to wood in the previously remote areas of the District. Many tourist operators consider this access threatening to their business which has traditionally relied on remoteness to attract guests.

8. WILDLIFE

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of wildlife resources in Ontario.

(ii) Strategy

- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians;
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.

  The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional conferences;
- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species, (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and their habitats;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife; and,
- maintaining the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat.

(iii) Discussion
Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and respective success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these effect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose
(i) Objective The objective for moose management is to protect and enhance the moose resource for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) Target The target is to produce a moose population of 4,600 animals and to sustain an annual harvest of 800 moose.

The target for moose was based on average moose population densities prior to the decline and current densities in specific areas within the region which have little hunting pressure. With proper harvest, predator control and suitable habitat, it is estimated that moose populations could be maintained at a density of .4 moose/sq.km. (1 moose/sq.mi.). This value represents target densities in the central portion of the moose range, with lower values in more northerly and southerly units.

The potential harvest of moose has been determined by computer modelling and is estimated to approach 18 percent of the breeding population providing that the Provincial Moose Management Policy is implemented in its entirety.

(iii) Strategy
- providing input into forest management practices such that, in wildlife management units where moose is the predominant big game species, habitat will be produced which is consistent with the *"Standards and Guidelines for Moose Habitat Management"*;
- selectively controlling the harvest of the breeding segment of the herd in each wildlife management unit until the population target is attained and regulating the sex and age structure required to attain the harvest target;
- controlling predators in problem areas, through trapping or through more direct predator control measures;
- improving our base of knowledge through population, habitat and harvest surveys and computer assisted data analysis;
- improving enforcement efficiency and efforts;
- reducing the loss of recreational opportunity caused by wounding through improved hunter education and firearms proficiency training; and,
- producing a District moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion Over the past decade and a half, there has been a significant decline in the moose population within the District. Over-exploitation appears to be the major cause and the allowable harvest has been exceeded throughout much of the District, particularly in the more accessible areas. Predation is considered to be a secondary but contributing factor. In addition, there has been disruptions in the quality of moose habitat.

As a result, the population is depressed below the carrying capacity and currently is estimated at about 1,250 moose. From this population, 94 animals were harvested by 651 hunters in the fall of 1980, with approximately 3,200 man days of recreation provided. These numbers represent a substantial reduction from previous years.

c. Deer
(i) Objective The deer objective is to manage the population consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well being of the species, and to provide economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The target is to produce a deer population of 30,000 animals, with an annual harvest of some 3200 animals per year by the year 2000.

For the purposes of setting the District deer target, it was assumed that deer populations could be restored to and maintained at a population density equivalent to that of the mid-1970's which approximated 2.5 deer/km^2.

(iii) Strategy
- providing input into forest management plans and practices such that, in wildlife management units where deer is the predominant species, habitat will be produced which is consistent with the *"Standards and Guidelines for Deer Habitat Management, (OMNR), 1982"*;

- encouraging the production of deer habitat on patent lands through public education;
- regulating the harvest of antlerless deer, consistent with the objective for population growth and size;
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures;
- improving where possible, enforcement efficiency and efforts;
- improving our base of knowledge, through population, habitat and harvest surveys, and computer assisted data analysis;
- by providing where practical, emergency deer management practices when winter severity indices indicate the herd is threatened; and,
- producing a District deer management plan.

(iv) Discussion The Kenora District is located near the northern limit of the white-tailed deer range. As a result, deer population densities fluctuate significantly in response to winter severity and predation.

The present population of the District is estimated to be 15,000 deer which is considerably below the estimated carrying capacity of the range given moderate climate.

Deer hunting is a popular form of recreation and in 1980, an estimated 1,206 hunters harvested 274 deer while enjoying 2,200 man days in the field. The harvest constituted about 4 percent of the herd at that time.

Winter severity is a major problem affecting deer numbers. In the spring of 1976, the herd was estimated at 28,000 animals. In 1979, this figure had fallen to 8,500. By 1981, the population had recovered to 12,500 animals.

The effect of climate is further aggravated by both poaching and predation. When herds are at low numbers, these factors reduce their ability to expand. They also reduce the opportunities available for legal hunting.

Timber harvesting practices are generally beneficial to deer when clearcut size is small, and when cuts are dispersed among mature timber stands. Certain timber harvesting practices which result in large or poorly dispersed cuts are not compatible with optimal deer habitat management.

d. Bear

(i) Objective To manage the black bear population consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well-being of the species, and to provide economic and social benefits from opportunities for hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The target is to sustain an annual harvest of 200 bear.

The target for Kenora District is based on bear research conducted in Northeastern Ontario, which indicates that the bear population is 0.2 bear/km.^{2} in much of the Boreal Forest Region and 0.3 bear/km^2 in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. This would indicate a population of 2,114 bears in this District. It is assumed that hunters could harvest 10 percent of the population annually without causing population decline.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining of bear habitat as a secondary benefit of input into forest management plans and practices to produce deer and moose habitat;
- improving our base of knowledge through study of the relationship of hunting pressure and harvest;
- encouraging the harvest of bear in areas where they are a high nuisance factor; and,
- by producing a District bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion Until very recently, bear in Ontario have been considered more of a nuisance animal than a big game species. Because their populations are very difficult to survey for size, no solid density information is available and the estimated District population of 2,100 bear is based on values extrapolated from studies in other areas.

The interest in bear hunting has grown very rapidly in recent years. Harvest information, based on the sale of export permits to non-residents, indicate a harvest exceeding 222 bear in the Kenora District in 1981. This represents approximately 10 percent of the estimated bear population. In addition to hunting, bear may be killed as nuisance animals during the summer. This may lead to overharvesting the resource and management techniques must be implemented to control and distribute the harvest of bear.

e. Small Game and Waterfowl

(i) Objective To meet the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for small game and waterfowl and to increase the opportunities for recreational, economic and cultural benefits from waterfowl and small game resources.

(ii) Target No specific targets have been determined for waterfowl and small game, however the existing variety and abundance of wildlife will be maintained.

(iii) Strategy

- perpetuating a variety of wildlife habitat types

by maintaining an interspersion of vegetation types and age classes of forest through the forest management process;
- maintaining inventories of small game populations where required; and,
- making management recommendations consistent with the needs of the resource.

(iv) Discussion Ruffed grouse, spruce grouse and varying (snowshoe) hares are the most abundant small game species in the District. They provided an estimated 22,000 recreational opportunities for some 1,900 residents and 700 non-resident hunters. The 37,000 small game animals harvested provide a supplementary source of food for many local people.

Small game populations exhibit regular fluctuations in density, commonly following a ten year cycle. Most data show that hunting is seldom a major factor limiting small game numbers and consequently, little effort has been made to identify absolute population and harvest levels in this region. However, hunting pressure tends to be concentrated along the road system and this factor inhibits greater utilization of these resources in less accessible areas.

The main waterfowl species which summer in the Kenora District are mallard, wood, goldeneye, and merganser ducks and some blue winged teal, ringneck ducks and Canada geese. The marshes and other wetlands support local populations of ducks but in general, breeding populations are stable and low in this area because of marginal habitat for duck production. The majority of the waterfowl hunting is directed toward those ducks migrating through this District.

Waterfowl are managed on the basis of flyway populations and continental conditions. It is not feasible to exclusively manage the waterfowl populations within a district.

f. Non-Consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objectives
- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and,
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and,
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategies
- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both nongame and game) on public and private lands and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species;
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both nongame and game);
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both nongame and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both nongame and game) and nonconsumptive uses and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

(iii) Discussion Endangered species—eagles and white pelicans are examples of species legally protected by the *Endangered Species Act* because they have suffered declines over much of North America or specifically, in Ontario. It is estimated that 80 pairs of bald eagles breed in this District. There is also an estimated 5,000 white pelicans residing in the Lake of the Woods area. A very important portion of an adult bird's life centres around the nesting territory, consequently these species need protection of nesting habitat and freedom from disturbance during the breeding period.

Many species of non-game animals are found in the District. Since most of these species are protected by law *(Migratory Bird Convention Act, Game and Fish Act)* or have little economic value, they are not exploited and, therefore, require little direct management effort. Ospreys and great blue herons are two species not protected as endangered species which are sensitive to certain types of disturbance and do require specific management. It is estimated that this District has 75 breeding pairs of osprey and 10 heron colonies, although no intensive surveys have been conducted.

9. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefit to native people.

b. Objectives

- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Target

The wild rice target assigned to the Kenora District is 500,000 kilograms per year.

The total area and average yield of wild rice in Kenora District are 3,906 hectares and 40 kilograms per hectare respectively. The wild rice target was calculated based on the assumption that the total harvest will increase by about 200 percent in the next 20 years due to the following factors:

- wild rice area will increase as a result of additional planting of wild rice; and,
- the yield per unit area shall increase through increasing use of mechanical harvesters, water level control and improved methods of cultivation.

The wild rice target of 500,000 kilograms per year can be achieved from the existing wild rice stands with a District average harvest (over a five year period) of about ten percent of the total available rice. Any increase in total area as a result of additional planting of wild rice will allow a reduction in the level of harvest required to meet the target.

Based on average harvesting efficiencies of mechanical harvesters (10-15 percent of the total available rice) and in view of the possible improvements in methods of cultivation during the next 20 years, the wild rice target reflects a realistic assessment of the potential harvest in Kenora District.

d. Strategy

- encouraging the use of mechanical harvesters and other improved methods of cultivation;
- protecting wild rice habitat in order to sustain the future production of wild rice;
- developing a wild rice resource management plan and administrative mechanism for the development and increased utilization of this resource;
- allowing producers to consider additional planting of wild rice in areas where it does not conflict with other resources uses; and,
- supporting wild rice research and educational programs for the benefit of wild rice producers in the District.

e. Discussion

Wild rice is an important renewable resource which grows in shallow portions (water depth of less than 1.2 metres) of fresh waterbodies. The Kenora District harbours a large potential for the production of wild rice. The majority of the production areas consist of small bays and narrows on the English River system and on Lake of the Woods.

The total available crop in any one year depends primarily upon water levels and their fluctuations in Lake of the Woods. Harvesting of wild rice, on the other hand, is largely affected by weather conditions and harvesting effort. Although the use of mechanical harvesters is slowly increasing in the District, canoe and flail (traditional) is still the major method of harvesting wild rice.

During the past five years, the wild rice harvest in Kenora District has varied widely with a low of 11,411 kilograms (1978) to a high of 343,732 kilograms (1976) with an average harvest of 167,410 kilograms per year. The harvest value to the primary producers alone over the same period, has varied from $50,300 (1978) to $784,000 (1977) in the District.

Wild rice is a relatively high value crop and the product is a specialty item for which premium prices are paid. With the increasing popularity of wild rice, the demand is slowly increasing. It appears evident at the present time that there is a significant demand for increased production.

Presently, additional licences for the commercial harvesting of wild rice are issued only to Indian people. Questions of Indian rights to harvest wild rice and the wild rice development policy are being discussed in a Tripartite group consisting of representatives from the federal government, provincial government and the Indian people. The result of these discussions may bring about some changes to the wild rice policy.

10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Kenora District by the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the resource policy section.

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Targets (Year 2000)
Aggregate	n/a
Agriculture	Class 1-4 agricultural lands will be protected.
Bait fishing	Will be continued as present
Commercial Fishing	800,000 kg/yr.
Cottaging	nil
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (Conifer)	302,000 NMm^3
Hunting (Moose)	800 per year
(Deer)	3,200 per year
(Bear)	200 per year
Mining	100 percent of Crown Land available for mineral exploration
Provincial Parks	25,300 day use recreation opportunities[1] 59,000 car camping opportunities portions of two landscape units represented
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	1,039,000 kg/yr.
Tourism	Maintenance of existing operations.
Trapping	7,900 beaver per year
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice Harvesting	500,000 kg./yr

(1) While this level of target achievement is less than the targeted amount, both of these targets are in fact fully achieved through additional opportunities found within the Winnange Lake candidate in Dryden District.

D: land use areas—guidelines

The District has been divided into 24 separate areas. Each area is set apart for compatible activities. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments that are permitted on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The Area Activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable, the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g. tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas, certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances, the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated uses/activities may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status and that control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the Municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding on the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses are restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas will be incorporated in resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce

any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve. Mediation talks between the Islington and Grassy Narrows Bands and the provincial government have been ongoing since December 1978. The results of these negotiations could affect a number of issues regarding the economic and social well being of the Bands.

1. WOODLAND CARIBOU

a. Area Description

This area is located along the northern boundary of the District in the vicinity of Eagle and Dowsell Lakes. Present use is limited to forestry and tourism. There has been no cutting in the area and there is one outpost camp.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for parks status. The balance of this park is located in the Red Lake District. Within the Kenora District, the proposed park comprises 10,400 ha.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 1—WOODLAND CARIBOU

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	It is recommended that current operations continue as a non conforming use and be phased out over time.
Commercial Fishing		x	There is presently no commercial fishing activity in the area.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		It is recommended that existing activity be permitted to continue.
Urban Development		x	

LEGEND

KENORA DISTRICT

N

Area Boundary

6 Area Reference Number

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 0 0 10 20

Map 2

For larger scale map see back pocket

2. NORTH ENGLISH RIVER

a. Area Description

The area is located generally north of Umfreville Lake and the English River. The majority of the area lies within the Minaki Crown Management Unit although the eastern portion of the area forms part of the Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. licence. Presently timber activity is limited, however, there are 29 outpost camps and 4 main base lodges located on lakes within the area. Access is generally limited to aircraft but a road does exist into Werner Lake from Manitoba. Werner Lake is the site of a former nickel-copper mine which was closed in 1969.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activities in this area will be timber harvesting and tourism. This area will play a significant role in providing a long term wood supply for local industries. A major forest access road will soon be constructed to aid in the access of wood supplies.

Although timber production will be a high priority in the area, there is also an important remote fly-in tourist industry which will necessitate particular consideration when planning resource extraction activities. Once construction of the new access road is completed, the use will be carefully controlled. Management prescriptions for the area will recognize the importance of both the forest and tourist industries and take steps to minimize conflicts and maintain viable tourism opportunities.

There is presently a restricted area order in place in the Werner Lake area. This order restricts use to mining and related activities. This order will be maintained.

Prior to any development proposal within two km. of the Manitoba border being approved, discussions will be held with the Manitoba Government to avoid potential conflicts and minimize any negative impacts. In addition, no management action will be taken on boundary waters without advisement and discussion with the Manitoba Government.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 2—NORTH ENGLISH RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Ongoing harvesting operations on Separation, Goshawk, Snow-Shoe and Umfreville Lakes will continue.
Cottaging		x	No new Crown cottages will be developed. Where private land exists outside of the Werner Lake Restricted Area, 90 m. minimum frontage and 90 m. depth are suggested for all future lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A Crown land recreation plan will be designed to maximize protection and future benefits for tourism.
Forestry	x		Modified management areas will be identified to minimize environmental degradation and tourism conflicts. A skyline management area will be implemented along the English River.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Forest access and harvest roads to be constructed as required in accordance with existing policy and in full consideration of other resource users.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing tourist facilities will be maintained. Further investigation to determine potential for future expansion will be conducted.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

3. MAYNARD LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located in the north east portion of the District and includes that part of the English River system east of Separation Lake. This area forms a significant part of the Boise Cascade timber licence, Pakwash concession. There are 4 outpost camps and 2 commercial lodges in the area. There are presently no access roads in the area north of the English River. However, new access is planned for resource extraction purposes. Grassy Narrows Indian Reserve #21 is located on the English River within this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary resource use in this area will be timber harvesting but tourism and recreation will also be important activities. The group of lake trout lakes in the vicinity of Lennan Lake will receive specific consideration and protection. Some potential for expansion of sport fishing may be available in this area. Hydro electric power generation may be developed at Maynard Falls in the future.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 3—MAYNARD LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licences for coarse species on Maynard, Oak, Ball, Indian, Grassy Narrows and Lount Lakes will continue.
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 90 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A Crown land recreation management plan to be developed.
Forestry	x		Modified management areas will be identified to protect environmental and tourism values. A skyline management area will be implemented along the English River.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and development will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be incorporated into quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Forest access and harvest roads to be constructed as required in accordance with existing policies and with full consideration of other resource uses.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		Emphasis will be placed on tourist opportunities

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			associated with sport fishing. The future potential of the English River, Lennan and Scotty Lakes will be evaluated.
Tourism	x		A priority in the area will be to protect existing lodges and outpost camps. Expansion will be considered where resource capability exists.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

4. WABIGOON RIVER

a. Area Description

This area is located east of the English River and north of Meandering Lake. The area is largely cut over and accessed as a result of past timber harvesting by Boise Cascade on this portion of their licence. There are no outpost camps or lodges located in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will be for forestry purposes. Tending of existing plantations and regenerated areas will be continued. Other uses will be continued, however, no new resource allocations will be considered.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 4—WABIGOON RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Extensive recreational use will continue.
Forestry	x		Modified management areas will be established be protect environmental and tourism values.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and development will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be constructed as required in accordance will existing guidelines. Little need for future access is anticipated. Access to the Colonna Lake seed orchard will be maintained.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		No sites for new tourist facilities will be considered. Extensive use such as hunting and fishing will be encouraged.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Little or no capability has been identified.
Urban Development		x	

5. MINAKI

a. Area Description

This area consists of Sand Lake, Gun Lake and the north end of the Winnipeg River. The area will be significantly influenced by the future development of Minaki Lodge. The area forms part of the Minaki Crown Management Unit and several small timber operators presently utilize several locations. Access is generally well developed by Highway 596 and several secondary resource access and cottaging roads. There are presently no outposts. However, 12 main base lodges are located in this area. There has been no mining activity to date in the area. The Islington Band Indian Reserve #29 is located at the confluence of the Winnipeg and English Rivers.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority use in this area will be outdoor recreation in recognition of the importance of tourism to Minaki and the local economy. Roads and timber harvesting will recognize the potential conflicts with existing tourist operations. There is little or no potential remaining for expansion of recreational development based on sport fishing.

Prior to any development proposed within two km. of the Manitoba border being approved, discussions will be held with the Manitoba Government to avoid potential conflicts and minimize any negative impacts.

In addition, no management action will be taken on boundary waters without advisement and discussion with the Manitoba Government.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 5—MINAKI

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing licences on Sand and Tetu Lakes will be continued. Commercial fishing on Sand Lake will be reviewed in relation to the development of Minaki Lodge.
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will be recognized as an important activity in this area and a plan to enhance opportunities and minimize conflicts will be developed.
Forestry	x		Forestry operations will be conducted recognizing the importance of tourism and recreational values in the area. A skyline management area will be established on Sand Lake.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and development will be encouraged in recognition of the recreation role of the area. Specific values will be protected through work and quarry permits.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Roads will be built as required by resource industries in accordance with existing policies. The importance of tourism and recreation will be recognized.
Rural Residential	x		In association with the community of Minaki, Crown Land will be made available based upon the policy and recommendations of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		The existing operations and the new Minaki Lodge development will be ongoing. No additional development potential based on fishery resources is available.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		As described for rural residential.

6. PELICANPOUCH LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located generally west of Highway 596 and north of Highway 17. There are a number of cottages within the area and timber harvesting is conducted in several locations throughout this portion of the Minaki and Keewatin Crown Management Units. Several secondary logging roads and cottage access roads are found throughout the area. The Scot River sensitive area which is important as waterfowl habitat is located in the area. There are presently nine main base lodges and two outposts located in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary uses in this area will be general recreation in association with forest harvesting activities. The emphasis will be towards maintaining existing use. Prior to any development proposal within two km. of the Manitoba border being approved, discussions will be held with the Manitoba Government to avoid potential conflicts and minimize any negative impacts. In addition, no management action will be taken on boundary waters without advisement and discussion with the Manitoba Government.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6—PELICANPOUCH LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing facilities will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Forest Management will be continued in accordance with existing guidelines. Modified management areas will be established.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Specific values will be protected through work and quarry permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be constructed as required in accordance with existing guidelines and policy.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

7. KENORA-KEEWATIN

a. Area Description

This area includes the organized areas of Kenora, Keewatin and Jaffray-Melick as well as the unorganized townships of Umbach, Pellat, Redditt, Pettypiece, Haycock and Kirkup. This is the area in which most residential and industrial development will occur. The area is well accessed and demonstrates a relatively high degree of residential development. There are presently 40 main base lodges located in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

Within this area, the Ministry will attempt to ensure through the plan input and review process that opportunities for the achievement of Ministry objectives are maintained.

All resource activities will be required to recognize the residential-recreation role of the area and attempt to reduce and minimize potential conflicts. Within organized areas, Ministry program objectives will be developed in concert with existing and future official plans.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 7—KENORA-KEEWATIN

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in work and quarry permits.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licence on Black Sturgeon will continue.
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available. In unorganized areas minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forestry operations will be managed under existing guidelines. Utilization of wood resources on private land will be encouraged.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and development will be encouraged where feasible. Specific values will be protected through work and quarry permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be constructed where required in accordance with existing policies.
Rural Residential	x		Crown land will be made available based upon the policy and recommendations of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sports Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		The existing commercial establishments will continue.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

8. SILVER LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located in the eastern portion of the District and includes Silver Lake, the Willard Lake area and Wonderland, Delaney, Keys Lakes. The area was formerly harvested for timber by Boise Cascade and some logging activity is presently ongoing on their licence in the vicinity of Jim Lake. Access roads as a result of former logging are plentiful. There are 8 main base lodges in the area. Some mining has been conducted in the past in the vicinity of Richard Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be managed for resource production and recreational use. In those areas in which logging has taken place, recreation will be given priority in conjunction with silvicultural activities. There is some potential for expansion of recreational fishing opportunities. Future study will determine the amount and location of this potential. Crown land recreation is an important activity in the area and specific management plans will be developed to recognize this activity.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 8—SILVER LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in work and quarry permits.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licence on Dogtooth Lake will be maintained.
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will be recognized as an important activity in this area and a comprehensive management plan to enhance this activity will be developed.
Forestry	x		Forestry operations will be conducted so as to minimize conflict with tourism and recreation.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and development will be encouraged. Particular values will be protected through work and quarry permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be constructed as required for resource use in accordance with existing policies.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		Resident and tourist angling will be encouraged. Some potential may exist for expansion of recreational sport fishing. Fisheries management plans will define and locate available resource.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			Specific lakes to be considered include Wonderland, Delaney, Keys, Silver, Willard, Dogtooth, Kilvert and Hawk.
Tourism	x		Existing facilities will be maintained. New dispositions will be considered where capability exists but no new commercial tourist facilities will be adjacent to Highways 17 and 71.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

9. SHOAL LAKE

a. Area Description

This area, in the western part of the District, is presently covered under the Shoal Lake Restricted Area Order. As a result of past harvest and little available area, there is very little logging and the main activities include cottaging and commercial fishing. The Indian communities of Shoal Lake Bands 39 and 40 are located on the northwest corner of the lake. The population of these communities is approximately 400. The area is one of significant mineral potential and extensive exploration development work is presently underway. Additionally, Shoal Lake supplies drinking water to the City of Winnipeg, therefore, any proposed development must be considered with due regard for water quality.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be one of limited development. Future development must adhere to the existing Development Guidelines for the Restricted Area Order presently in place. The primary role of the area will be for extensive recreation use considering the lake as the source of water supply for the City of Winnipeg. Resource extraction activities and future developments will be reviewed prior to approval and recommended for application under the *Environment Assessment Act* to minimize the risk of inadvertent degradation of water quality. The Ministry supports in principle the need for further study to accurately determine the particular sensitivity and development capacity of Shoal Lake. A copy of the development guidelines for the restricted area order comprise Appendix E.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9—SHOAL LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Present stocks of yellow pickerel are at very low levels and fishery management plans will continue to be developed to support the long term viability of the fishery.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Private development shall conform to Restricted Area Order. All lots will have a minimum frontage of 46 m and minimum depth of 90 m.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing activity will continue.
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values, especially water quality will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		In accordance with existing guidelines and policy.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		No new development will be considered on Crown land.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		In accordance with official plans and local regulations.

10. NORTHERN PENINSULA

a. Area Description

This area is located in the northern section of Lake of the Woods. This area is the most heavily cottaged area of the lake and as a result, receives the majority of the lake's recreational use. Other resource use such as forestry and mining in the area is very limited although sport and commercial fishing are actively pursued. There are 10 main base lodges in this area. The Rat Portage and McKenzie Portage Indian Reserves are located in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

General recreation will be the dominant use in this area. Crown land recreation will be encouraged and facilities may be developed in response to demonstrated need. All other resource uses will be required to recognize and accommodate the recreational role of the area in any future development proposals. The unique and valuable character of Lake of the Woods will be maintained.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 10—NORTHERN PENINSULA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be continued consistent with other values and objectives.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Expansion of water accessible facilities will be considered in response to need.
Forestry	x		All activities will be conducted so as to have minimal impact on recreational use. Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		All proposals will be reviewed recognizing the recreational values of the area. Specific values will be protected by means of work and quarry permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Only secondary roads will be permitted. Location will be in accordance with existing policy for road access.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		Fishery management plans will be developed.
Tourism	x		Expansion of existing facilities.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

11. WESTERN PENINSULA

a. Area Description

This area includes the Western Peninsula of Lake of the Woods. The area exhibits some significant mineral potential and has limited capability for forestry. The area forms part of the Aulneau Crown Management Unit. The peninsula has good extensive recreational potential for activities such as hiking and hunting. There are presently no roads on the peninsula. There are three commercial lodges and one Indian Reserve, 31B, located in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

Development will be limited to recognition of the remote character of the area and the intent to maintain this remote nature. Resource extraction activities, while encouraged, will be conducted so as to maintain environmental quality.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 11—WESTERN PENINSULA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. All private lots created within 185 m. of the shoreline will have a minimum frontage of 90 m. and a minimum depth of 90 m. All lots created more than 185 m. from the shoreline must be a minimum of 4 ha. in size.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Minimum facilities may be considered in response to demand.
Forestry	x		All activities will be conducted in recognition of unique character of Lake of the Woods. A special modified management area will be developed on the Lake of the Woods shoreline.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		All proposals will be reviewed recognizing the recreational values of the area. Specific values will be protected by means of work and quarry permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		No year round roads will be considered. Winter roads as resource needs dictate will be developed.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing facilities will be maintained. Potential

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			for commercial use of Crown land for recreational purposes will be investigated and considered.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

12. EASTERN PENINSULA

a. Area Description

This area includes the Eastern Peninsula of the Lake of the Woods and that portion of the lake in the vicinity of Big Narrows Island and Falcon Island. This part of the lake presents a more remote and isolated recreational experience. Resource capability and use is very limited for uses other than sport and commercial fishing. There are seven main base lodges and two Indian reserves (numbers 37 and 32B) located in this area. The Pipestone Peninsula Park Reserve is also located in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

Future development in this area will be limited. The priorities will be for Crown land recreation and day use related to sport fishing and boating. All other resource uses future developments will recognize these roles.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 12—EASTERN PENINSULA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be continued consistent with other values and objectives.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 60 m. and depths of 105 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Minimum facilities may be considered in response to demand.
Forestry	x		Operations will recognize recreational values. Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		All proposals will be reviewed recognizing the recreational values of the area. Specific values will be protected by means of work and quarry permits.
Provincial Parks		x	Pipestone Park Reserve will be rescinded.
Roads		x	Secondary resource extraction roads will be constructed as required. All construction will be such that impact on recreation values is minimized.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Expansion of existing facilities.
Trapping	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

13. RUSHING RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Rushing River Provincial Park is located on the west side of Highway 71 approximately 5.5 km. south of Highway 17. This recreational class park is 190 ha. in size and was established in September 1958.

b. Land Use Intent

The park will continue to be managed to provide a variety of recreational opportunities including camping, day use, hiking and nature interpretation. A master plan will be developed to more specifically define the exact nature and amount of recreational opportunity to be provided in the future.

14. DRYBERRY LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located generally east of Highway 71 and includes the area near Dryberry, Highwind and Hillock Lakes. Timber harvesting has been conducted and is presently ongoing on this portion of the Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. licence. The Federal Government presently operates an experimental lakes research station in this zone in the vicinity of Highwind Lake.

The area is important for sport fishing and there may be potential for increased use. Fisheries management plans will be developed for the area to determine if and where such potential exists. The area presently receives a large amount of Crown land recreation activity and future management of this activity will be required.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use intent for this area is that recreation and resource extraction will be ongoing concurrently. Dependent on fishery management plans, additional sport fishing activity may be directed to this area. Road construction will be conducted so as to have a minimum impact on recreational values in the area.

Any future development or resource use in the vicinity of the experimental lakes will be required to consider any potential impacts that may be directed towards the watersheds so as not to compromise research studies. Particular attention will be given to any development in the vicinity of Dryberry Lake.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 14—DRYBERRY LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licences on Dryberry Lake will continue.
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 60 m. and depths of 105 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A Crown land recreation management plan will be developed to maximize potential benefits.
Forestry	x		All activities will be conducted under existing management policies. Modified management areas will be established where appropriate. A special skyline management area will be located around Dryberry Lake.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be constructed in accordance with existing guidelines and in a manner compatible

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		Fisheries management plans will be developed to determine the potential for increased fishing.
Tourism	x		No new commercial lodges will be considered. Potential expansion of existing facilities will be considered.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

15. NORTHWEST ANGLE

a. Area Description

This area is located on the southern end of the Western Peninsula and is bounded on the west by the Ontario-Manitoba border and on the south by the International boundary. This area contains Indian Reserves No. 31J, 37B, 34C and 33B and the community of Northwest Angle which has an approximate population of 250.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is designated for mixed use recognizing the permanent residential development and potential commercial tourist development on Indian Reserve lands.

Development proposals on Crown land will be discussed with the Manitoba Government to avoid potential conflicts and minimize any negative impacts.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 15—NORTHWEST ANGLE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be continued consistent with other values and objectives.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Will be in accordance with existing guidelines where required.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

16. AULNEAU PENINSULA

a. Area Description

The Aulneau Peninsula is in the centre of Lake of the Woods and is largely undeveloped. There is presently limited logging activity by independent operators and the area is classified as a primitive weapons hunting area. There are presently 2 outpost camps on the peninsula. Access is limited to water and air. There are 5 Indian Reserves located on the peninsula none of which are inhabited year round.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is to be designated as a special Wildlife Management Area. All activities will be conducted so as to maintain and enhance habitat and maximize primitive hunting and viewing opportunities. In addition, the wilderness character of the centre core of the peninsula will be maintained. Outpost camps will be phased out and patented land will be acquired over the long term. No all weather roads on the peninsula will be allowed. Low intensity public recreation will be emphasized and the existing remoteness will be maintained.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 16—AULNEAU PENINSULA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	There are no existing licences.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Private lands will be acquired over the long term. Private subdivisions will be discouraged.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access facilities may be developed recognizing the wilderness character of the area to provide wildlife viewing opportunities.
Forestry	x		Operations will be conducted and strictly controlled so as to enhance wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		Will be permitted in accordance with the Wildlife Management Plan. Only bow and arrow and muzzle loading weapons will be permitted for big game.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits. Development proposals must recognize wildlife management role of the area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	Winter roads only as required to facilitate logging operations and these will be developed recognizing the special wildlife objectives of the area.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Area will be managed as a destination for outside commercial facilities. New outpost camps will not be permitted. Existing camps will be phased out over the long term.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

17. WHITEFISH BAY

a. Area Description

This area covers Whitefish Bay on Lake of the Woods. The emphasis presently is on sport fishing and outdoor recreation. The bay is a significant lake trout habitat and presently supports four main lodges within the area and several more in Area 20.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be managed to protect the lake trout environment. No new dispositions of Crown land will be considered and increased development on private land will be discouraged.

It is the intent of the Ministry of Natural Resources to close Turtle Portage and provide an alternate means of transport between Whitefish Bay and Sabaskong Bay.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 17—WHITEFISH BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be continued consistent with other values and objectives.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 60 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Limited facilities may be developed in response to demand.
Forestry	x		No commercial logging will be permitted on islands in the area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits. Development proposals must recognize recreational role of the area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing facilities will continue. New developments based on fishery will not be encouraged.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

18. SIOUX NARROWS PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Sioux Narrows Provincial Park is located 5 km. north of Sioux Narrows on the east side of Highway 71. The park is 129 ha. in size and was established on June 25, 1957.

b. Land Use Intent

The long term intent is to privatize the operation of this park and continue to have recreational camping and day use opportunities provided.

19. SIOUX NARROWS

a. Area Description

This area covers the Sioux Narrows Improvement District and includes Berry Lake, Dogpaw Lake, Snake Bay and Lobstick Bay. This is the recreational centre for the middle Lake of the Woods area and presently supports 28 main base lodges. There is access throughout the area for lodges and cottage subdivisions. The Whitefish Bay Indian Reserve Nos. 32A, 33A and 34A are located in this area. Timber operations have been limited in the past on portions of the Boise Cascade licence and Aulneau Crown Management Unit within the area. Although there are areas of relatively high mineral potential, there has been no mining activity in the area to date.

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed to maintain existing tourism development. Expansion of existing tourist facilities where resource capability exists will be considered. Land uses in the area which potentially conflict with recreational tourism will be reviewed in order to minimize impacts.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 19—SIOUX NARROWS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of the other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be continued consistent with other values and objectives.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forestry operations will continue recognizing the recreation values in the area. Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads may be constructed as required in accordance with existing guidelines.
Rural Residential	x		In association with the Improvement District of Sioux Narrows, Crown land will be made available based upon the policy and recommendations of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing facilities will be maintained. No new

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			commercial tourism and service facilities to be permitted on Crown land with water frontage. Commercial tourist development outside of Sioux Narrows should not be located adjacent to Highway 71.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		As described for rural residential.

20. ATIKWA LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located in the southeastern portion of the District and includes Atikwa, Caviar and Kakagi Lakes. The area forms a major component of the Aulneau Crown Management Unit and is a significant recreational tourist area. There are presently 15 lodges and 3 outposts located in the zone. Access is presently limited, however, a major road is being constructed for timber purposes. The Crow Lake Indian reserve No. 35D is located in the area. Mineral potential in the vicinity of Atikwa Lake is considered to be relatively high and in the past, the Maybrun Mine which produced nickel and molybdenum was located in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be managed for resource extraction and commercial tourism in a manner which recognizes the importance of sport fishing and the lake trout environment. Crown land recreation will also be important and a management plan to direct and improve this activity will be developed in the future. Fishery management plans will be developed to determine what capability, if any, for additional sport fishing is available.

The area will generally be one of low density development with an intent to preserve and protect the present remote character. In recognition of the particular significance of Atikwa, Kakagi and Rowan Lakes as recreational resources, any proposed resource activities directed towards these areas will be required to modify and adjust plans to ensure any perceived impacts are minimized. In addition, the unique and remote habitat represented by many small lakes in this area will be protected.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 20—ATIKWA LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The existing licences on Kakagi, Rowan, Atikwa, Caviar and Cameron Lakes will continue.
Cottaging		x	No new Crown lots will be made available. All lots created within 180 m. of the shoreline will have a minimum frontage of 90 m. and be not less than .8 ha. in size. All lots created more than 180 m. from the shoreline must be greater than 4 ha. in size.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A Crown land recreation management plan is to be developed to maximize potential benefits.
Forestry	x		Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Resource access roads will be constructed as required in accordance with existing policy and in a manner which minimizes impact on recreational resources. Resulting road use will be controlled.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		Fishery management plans will be developed to determine if capability exists for expansion.
Tourism	x		Existing facilities will continue. Expansion may be considered once fishing and Crown land recreation capabilities are more specifically defined.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

21. SOUTH LAKE OF THE WOODS

a. Area Description

This area is comprised of that part of Lake of the Woods south of the Aulneau Peninsula. There is a relatively small amount of development in this part of the lake. However, 7 lodges, 2 outposts and 5 Indian Reserves are located in this area and several more located on the mainland near Morson make extensive use of this portion of the Lake. Sensitive locations in the area include the Sable Islands because of their unique geography. The mainland shoreline on the eastern border of this area is administered by Fort Frances District.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be managed as a very low density development area. The area supports an important part of the local tourist industry and management guidelines will be designed to ensure that this is not compromised. The overall intent is to keep the area relatively undisturbed and therefore, no disposition of Crown land will be considered.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 21 – SOUTH LAKE OF THE WOODS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be continued consistent with other values and objectives.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 90 m. and depths of 120 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Operations will be very limited. Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing level of tourist use will be continued. This activity will be recognized as an important use. No outpost camps will be permitted.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

22. BIGSBY ISLAND

a. Area Description

This area is made up of four large islands in south Lake of the Woods. These islands include Painted Rock, Splitrock, Dawson and Bigsby as well as the smaller Three Sisters Islands. The islands are relatively undisturbed and provide good examples of local vegetative communities and are also representative of Landscape Unit 28; the Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex, characterized by large, relatively homogeneous terrain of rolling, bedrock-controlled uplands interspersed with numerous lakes and wetlands. It should be noted, however, that Bigsby Island itself represents Landscape 31, The Rainy River Clay Plain.

b. Land Use Intent

The islands are recommended for park status as a nature reserve zone to form an addition to the existing Lake of the Woods Provincial Park. An outline of the ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 22—BIGSBY ISLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that waterfowl hunting from shorelines be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		The area is recommended for park status as an addition to Lake of the Woods Natural Environment Park.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

23. SABASKONG BAY

a. Area Description

The area is heavily utilized for commercial recreation and supports seven lodges. There are very few other land uses which occur in the area although some timber harvesting is conducted in the Stevens Bay area on the Aulneau Crown Management Unit. Mainland shoreline on the southern border of this area is administered by Fort Frances District. There are two Indian Reserves in the area numbers 35F and 35C.

b. Land Use Intent

The existing recreational tourist industry will be a prime consideration in the management of other compatible land use activities.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 23—SABASKONG BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be continued consistent with other values and objectives.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 90 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Limited facility development will be considered.
Forestry	x		Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads for resource use will be constructed as necessary in accordance with existing guidelines and policy.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		Fishery management plans will be developed.
Tourism	x		Existing facilities will continue. Some expansion may be considered where capability is present.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

24. NESTOR FALLS

a. Area Description

This area includes the community of Nestor Falls. It is developed as a tourist service centre and eight lodges are located in the area. There are very few other land uses in the area although several cottages are located on Lake of the Woods and Kakagi Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed to protect the existing tourist industry. Expansion of existing developments will be considered where required, and where capability exists. The area is designated for mixed use where the prime uses will be commercial tourist development facilities and permanent residences.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 24—NESTOR FALLS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	n/a
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	No licences presently exist.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lots will be made available. Minimum frontages of 46 m. and depths of 60 m. are suggested for future private lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Limited operations will be on-going recognizing recreational role of the area. Modified management areas will be established where appropriate.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads may be constructed in accordance with existing guidelines.
Rural Residential	x		In association with the community of Nestor Falls, Crown land will be made available based upon the policy and recommendations of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Commercial tourist developments outside of Nestor Falls shall not be located adjacent to Highway 71. No new commercial tourist and service facilities on Crown land with water frontage will be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		As described for rural residential.

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, e.g. road and modified management area guidelines, as conditions in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, e.g.—the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and co-operation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, e.g. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of the Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time, the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further

action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines* is also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances, other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the Public Lands Act

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under Section 13 of the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the Planning Act

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by MMAH or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

1. PHASE I, BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The *Kenora District Background Information Report* was released in March 1981. The report was sent to those persons on the District mailing list and advertised through news releases. A total of 356 documents were distributed.

Open Houses to explain the information and planning process were held during the month of September and October 1981 in several communities throughout the District. Attendance and response to these sessions is detailed in the following summary:

TABLE A-1 OPEN HOUSES—PHASE I

	Date	Registered Attendance	Questionnaire Response	Mailing List Requests
Kenora	Sept. 28 & 29, 1981	31	19	15
Minaki	Oct. 1, 1981	7	3	3
Sioux Narrows	Oct. 5, 1981	9	6	5
Nestor Falls	Oct. 6, 1981	28	12	11
Redditt	Oct. 8, 1981	20	7	5
Bergland	Oct. 22, 1981	9	0	5
TOTAL		104	47	44

2. PHASE II, PROPOSED POLICY AND OPTIONAL PLANS

The report entitled *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans — Kenora District* was released in June 1982. The report was sent to the mailing list (147 members) and availability was advertised through news releases. Open Houses and subsequent requests for the document resulted in a total of 556 being distributed. The attendance and response to the Open House sessions is detailed in the following summary:

TABLE A-2 OPEN HOUSE PARTICIPATION—PHASE II

Location	Date	Registered Attendance
Minaki	June 7, 1982	18
Sioux Narrows	June 8, 1982	23
Nestor Falls	June 9, 1982	34
Kenora	June 10, 1982	90
	TOTAL	165

DISTRIBUTION OF PHASE II DOCUMENTS		
	1) Open Houses:	175
	2) Over the Counter and By Request:	184
	3) Mailing List:	147
	4) Morson Meeting: approx.	50
	TOTAL	556

a. Response to Comment Sheets

Approximately 180 comment sheets were distributed at Open Houses. Nine were completed during the sessions and an additional 30 were sent in by mail. All were signed for a response rate of 22 percent. In addition, 25 photocopied comment forms were sent in and signed.

TABLE A-3 MEETINGS WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS—PHASE II

Location	Date	Groups Involved	Attendance
Morson	June 23/82	Local Tourist Operators Local Commercial Fishermen Local Residents Local Cottagers	Approx. 125

A meeting was held to discuss and explain the planning options at the request of local residents.

TABLE A-4 INPUT RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY AND ORIGIN—PHASE II

	Dist. Plng. Area	N.W. Region Plng. Area	Prov.	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Anglers & Hunters Assoc.	3	1	0	0	4
Comm. Fish Industry	22	0	0	0	22
Environmental Groups	3	2	3	0	8
Forest Industry	2	1	0	0	3
Government Agency	3	0	0	2	5
Individual Residents	196	144	9	17	366
Mining Industry	0	1	2	0	3
Municipalities	2	3	0	0	5
Native Groups	2	0	0	0	2
Tourist Industry	2	1	0	0	3
Trapping Industry	1	2	0	0	3
Other	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL					425

TABLE A-5 TYPES OF INPUT RECEIVED—PHASE II

Briefs	10
Letters	264
File Memos	7
Verbal Comment Record (from Open Houses)	26
Petitions	2
Comment Sheets	39
Photocopied Comment Sheets	25
Cottaging Questionnaires	52[1]
TOTAL	425[2]

(1) It should be noted that an independent questionnaire concerning the issue of cottaging only was distributed prior to the release of the Phase II document. Some respondents also responded to the optional plans. These inputs were considered separately. Therefore, totals for all cottage related issues will be 425 inputs and all other issues will tally 373.
(2) Submission total as of November 1, 1982.

b. Summary of Issues

Several issues received comment from the public as a result of the land use plan development. Over 425 separate responses were received each with a viewpoint or comment on a particular aspect of the planning options or resources management.

The selection or endorsement of a particular planning option was a question that much of the input received did not address. Many individual letters did not state a preference as they seemed concerned with only one aspect of the planning options. Option D was the preferred option for those who stated a preference. Many persons did not like any of the options presented and either stated a preference for another option or endorsed the Morson option. The Morson Option was a list of proposed policies drafted by a committee of Morson residents representing local residents and businessmen, commercial fishermen and tourist operators in response to the options presented by M.N.R. These policies were endorsed by 201 submissions from District residents, planning area residents and persons from other areas such as the United States.

The subject of Crown land recreation was one which was more prominent than many others. Although many respondents did not comment (116), every other response indicated support for the need for a more restrictive Crown land recreation policy. This was the only unanimous comment received during the exercise and it should be noted that comment sheets distributed at the Open Houses raised no specific question on this policy and therefore, it was one which the public brought out on their own.

The proposed shoreline reserve policy received little support. Reserve management has been publicly viewed as insufficient in the past and although lake trout no cut reserves received widespread support many felt it did not go far enough and those who disagreed almost totally supported no cut reserves period. Alternately, others in opposition to the policy, primarily the forest industry, municipalities and a few individuals, felt that there is no need or cause to have no cut reserves. The Morson Option also called for no cut reserves, although on this issue not all those stating support for the Morson Option endorsed the reserve policy.

The question of a future cottaging policy is one that is very complex and for which there exists many and varied points of view.

Several people were apparently confused by the discussion as it was found to be complicated and many were not well aware of the link between the *Land Use Guidelines* and the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan.*

In addition to the *Proposed Policy and Optional Plan,* a separate news release describing the cottaging situation and some suggested methods of addressing it was distributed for public response. A total of 52 responses were received and of that number, 41 stated a preference for retaining and implementing the *Lake of the Woods Plan* recommendation of limiting cottage lots to a maximum of 1700 additional lots.

The Morson Option indirectly endorses the 1700 lot maximum as it suggests no further cottage development but does not address the question of 1700. Those who disagree are mainly individuals who consider the 1700 too arbitrary from a theoretical point of view or those who are committed to a more free enterprise type of system.

Virtually all those who commented on cottage development endorsed the need to establish minimum size lot frontages.

The issue regarding the limitation of the commercial fish harvest of sports species drew a wide range of responses. Nineteen persons

disagreed outright with the policy while 47 others indicated support. The Morson Option agreed with modification in that their proposed policy indicated only when it is clearly demonstrated that alternate markets are available for coarse fish should reduction of the sports species harvest be considered. A large portion of the response offered no comment.

The question of developing the Aulneau Peninsula as a wilderness park was one for which only 75 responses submitted "no comment". In terms of the numbers displayed, local residents were almost totally against the proposal and only a small number of planning region representatives actually endorsed the proposed park candidate. A large local petition in support of making the Aulneau a wildlife sanctuary was received.

Several concerns were voiced with respect to improving forest regeneration success and providing better forest management.

Improved utilization of trees cut and those presently not harvested was suggested by several respondents.

There were a total of 27 comments submitted with respect to sport fishing; most suggested that sport fishing must take priority over commercial fishing and that more enforcement of existing regulations is required. Some additional comments included support for a resident angling licence and for more fish stocking programs.

A total of 40 comments were submitted concerning hunting. While all agreed that steps must be taken to expand the moose and deer population there was very little concensus about the most appropriate means of accomplishing this objective.

"Integrated resource management" was a common concern of most of the comments submitted. It is difficult to single out a comment as being specifically directed towards this subject, however, ten were tabulated. They centred around the need to adopt multiple use as a meaningful management principle and balance the various demands on the resources.

The subject of mining received very little attention as only seven comments were received. The main point was that environmental protection measures must be considered and that exploration and development should be encouraged.

Fifteen comments were submitted regarding roads. The majority of persons recognized the need for roads but suggested that use be better controlled and enforced. Some persons did however, request more and easier public access. For the most part, responses tended to note the potential impact of roads on other resource users and request that these impacts be considered and mitigated.

The subject of wild rice received a moderate amount of attention (18) and almost unanimously, people suggested that licences be made available to all residents.

Seventeen comments were received concerning the land use planning process. Most people thought that the time frame was too limited and that the process too complicated for the amount of time allotted for review. The comment was also made that an opportunity to review the final draft would be appropriate and in some cases termed necessary. Other comments suggested that the Minister's signature is very important; that the proposed policies and planning options did not deal with pertinent issues and that the process is bias towards industry and subject to the influence of a few vocal interest groups.

Other comments received include one that suggested the re-establishment of the Pistol Lake Park Proposal, another which voiced concern about potential houseboat expansion and a third which stressed the importance of a rigorously applied District wetland protection policy.

B: lake trout lakes

Due to the increasing concern with the survival of lake trout both within the Ministry (Lake Trout Fragile—a 1982 OMNR pamphlet) and internationally and the fact that OMNR is the trustee of 20% of the world's lake trout resource, every lake trout lake is important and needs protecting in Ontario. The 1980 Stock Concept International Symposium reinforced the concern with losing genetic stocks of fish. Lake trout which have adapted to a fish community of top predators such as walleye and pike, are genetically different than those lake trout which are the major predator. The need to protect lake trout fisheries in which lake trout comprise a small portion of the total sports fish harvest is just as important as protecting those lakes where lake trout are the pre-dominant species and make up a major percentage of the harvest.

In most cases, the lake trout basin where the species are confined in late summer is the upstream basin in large lakes. In other words, water carrying silt, nutrients, etc. from shoreline development on the other basins will not be flowing into the lake trout basin. Therefore, for the purpose of managing lake trout in Kenora District a lake trout lake or basin is a lake which supports lake trout and for which the prime management objective is the continued existence of lake trout, at least at present population levels. This may be accomplished through a program which may include control of fishing pressure and shoreline development (cottaging, outpost camps, mining, logging), and maintenance of water quality.

The following list of lakes have been determined to be lake trout lakes and will, therefore, receive particular management consideration:

	Latitude	*Longitude*
KNOWN TROUT LAKES		
Lake of the Woods		
—Clearwater Bay	49° 42′	94° 37′
—Whitefish Bay	49° 26′	94° 14′
Granite	49° 42′	94° 51′
Katimiagamak	49° 07′	93° 43′
Atikwa (Deer)	49° 37′	93° 34′
Caviar	49° 23′	93° 46′
Cedartree	49° 18′	93° 52′
Dogpaw	49° 23′	93° 53′
Hope	49° 24′	93° 46′
Kakagi	49° 13′	93° 52′
Populus	49° 21′	93° 35′
Cameron	49° 16′	93° 42′
Rowan	49° 18′	93° 32′
Dryberry	49° 33′	93° 53′
Ethelma	49° 42′	93° 58′
Kushog	49° 44′	93° 58′
Highwind	49° 42′	93° 55′
Hillock	49° 40′	93° 54′
Silvery	49° 48′	93° 53′
Warclub	49° 30′	93° 44′
Unnamed W. of Hillock	49° 40′	93° 56′
Gibi	49° 36′	94° 07′
Audrey	49° 40′	93° 51′
Veronica	49° 42′	94° 51′
Gelley	49° 38′	94° 03′
Hawk	49° 47′	93° 59′
Kilvert	49° 42′	94° 02′
Mirror	49° 47′	93° 58′
Big Island	49° 57′	93° 59′
Scotty	50° 21′	94° 04′
Dumpy	50° 19′	94° 04′
Bert	50° 03′	94° 00′
Keys	50° 02′	94° 01′
Buck	50° 04′	94° 02′
William	50° 04′	94° 04′
Val	50° 04′	94° 04′
George	50° 04′	94° 04′
Mermaid	50° 04′	94° 06′
Red Deer	50° 01′	94° 01′
Little Trout	50° 00′	94° 05′
Wonderland	50° 05′	94° 08′
Delaney	50° 05′	94° 03′
Pic	50° 04′	94° 12′
Lennan	50° 18′	94° 12′
Beauty	50° 17′	94° 14′
Jason	50° 01′	94° 03′
May Lake	50° 03′	94° 03′
Wanda	50° 01′	94° 01′
Tom	50° 02′	94° 04′
Forgotten	50° 04′	94° 21′
Namego	50° 07′	94° 29′
Snook	50° 21′	94° 41′
Trout	50° 14′	94° 55′

Patty Lake	50° 03′	93° 58′
Bradley	50° 31′	94° 42′
Helder	50° 21′	94° 12′
Sydney	50° 41′	94° 25′
Eden	50° 40′	94° 59′
Perch	50° 05′	94° 32′
India	50° 06′	94° 32′
Dummy	50° 07′	94° 32′
Bluff	49° 57′	94° 19′
Isinglass	49° 21′	93° 41′
Cox	50° 02′	93° 58′
Ella	49° 41′	94° 48′
Burton	49° 91′	94° 47′
Jim (Hook, Joe, Bernard)	50° 06′	94° 25′
Unnamed Lakes	50° 13′	94° 40′
" "	50° 04′	94° 40′
" "	50° 02′	94° 58′
" "	50° 01′	94° 03′
" "	49° 47′	93° 47′
" "	49° 47′	93° 46′
" "	49° 46′	93° 46′
" "	49° 45′	93° 48′
" "	49° 38′	93° 46′
" "	49° 35′	93° 52′
" "	49° 36′	93° 51′
Earngey	49° 50′	93° 53′
High Lake	49° 42′	95° 08′
Gooseneck	50° 02′	94° 48′
Sword	49° 59′	94° 47′
Trout	49° 50′	94° 50′
Worth	50° 00′	94° 46′
Vermillion	50° 03′	94° 34′
Fox	49° 58′	94° 47′
Bruin	49° 52′	93° 55′
Mark	49° 56′	94° 03′
Silver	49° 53′	94° 11′
Willard	49° 51′	93° 58′
Mountain	49° 55′	94° 06′
Linklater	49° 52′	93° 52′
Big Jet	49° 57′	94° 02′
Little Jet	49° 56′	94° 01′
Tent	49° 55′	94° 02′
T-Lake	49° 55′	94° 00′
Horseshoe	49° 55′	93° 57′
Flegg	49° 53′	93° 55′
Beach	49° 58′	94° 21′
Herb	49° 52′	94° 05′
W. of Caution (Unnamed)	49° 58′	94° 14′
Cross	49° 58′	94° 16′
Trout	49° 47′	94° 08′
Richard	49° 50′	93° 54′
Huston	50° 24′	95° 07′
Wilson	50° 30′	95° 02′
Unnamed (E. of Eagle)	50° 39′	94° 50′
Terrier	50° 05′	93° 56′
Porcus	49° 43′	93° 52′
Unnamed (N. of Porcus —Horseshoe)	49° 44′	93° 51′
Unnamed (N. of Highwind —T-Bone)	49° 44′	93° 54′
Roddy (Teggau Creek)	49° 41′	93° 44′
Unnamed (S.E. of Porcus)	49° 43′	93° 49′
Favel	50° 00′	94° 00′
Shrub	49° 58′	93° 55′
Dicker	49° 57′	93° 55′
E. End Daniels	49° 55′	93° 50′

C: rationale for the identification of tourism lakes

In the Kenora District lakes are identified for the purposes of roads and modified management areas if a lake has a viable outpost camp or main base lodge on it or for an alternate reason, the lake plays a significant role in tourism and therefore, warrants particular protection.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forest program is one of the major means of implementing the Government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

It is planned that, over the next five to seven years, the bulk of the land base presently under licence to the nine major forest companies will be subject to forest management agreements.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which may be completed during 1983, prior to the completion of the *Land Use Guidelines,* District staff will initiate development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map will show those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they are prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map will be developed from direction provided by the strategic land use plans, the information provided through the district land use planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the area. It will then form the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data will then be made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

E: guidelines for development control in the shoal lake restricted area

PART 1
1.1 Intent of Order

PART 2
2.1 Definitions

PART 3
3.1 General Principles
3.2 Non-Conforming Uses

PART 4
4.1 Improvement Permits
4.2 Applications for Improvement Permits
4.3 Expiry of Improvement Permits
4.4 Enforcement (Section 17 (3). the *Public Lands Act*)

PART 5
5.1 Further Development
5.2 No Development
5.3 Permanent Residential

PART 6
6.1 Guidelines Relating to Commercial and Industrial Development
6.2 Guidelines Relating to Severance and Subdivisions
6.3 Guidelines Relating to Dock or Boathouse Construction.

On the 12 day of Oct., 1978 the Minister of Natural Resources by an order made under Section 17 of the *Public Lands Act* designated the following area as a restricted area:

All that parcel of land in the geographic townships of Ewart and Glass, and lands to the south thereof, in the Territorial District of Kenora, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Interprovincial Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba with the southerly limit of the right of way of Trans Canada Pipelines Limited;

Thence in a general easterly direction along the said southerly limit to the intersection with the westerly boundary of the geographic Township of Forgie;

Thence in a southerly direction along the said westerly boundary to the northwesterly corner of the geographic Township of Glass;

Thence easterly along the northerly boundary of the said geographic Township to the northwesterly corner thereof;

Thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said geographic Township and its southerly production to the high-water mark along the southerly shore of Shoal Lake;

Thence in a general southwesterly direction along the said high-water mark to the Interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Manitoba;

Thence northerly along the said Interprovincial Boundary to the place of beginning

Saving and excepting therefrom all Indian Reserve Lands including Indian Reserves 34B2, 37A, 39, 39A, and 40. Reg. 787/78, Sched. A.

PART 1
1.1 Intent of Order
The order was considered necessary and was made to enable the Minister to exercise control over the rapid uncontrolled development of large patented mining claims in the Shoal Lake area. Except under the authority of a permit issued under the *Public Lands Act* no building or structure shall be erected and no improvements shall be made in any lands within the Restricted Area.

The development policies categories outlined in PARTS 5 and 6 comprise the general guidelines which will be used by the Ministry in controlling development in the area. In the interest of the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the present and future residents development will be restricted to those areas which in the opinion of the Ministry, are best suited for development.

The purpose for which any land or building in the restricted area is now used shall not be changed,

except under the authority of an Improvement Permit, issued by or under the authority of the Minister. Limited new commercial operations and controlled industrial development in the Restricted Area will be permitted in accordance with the Lake of the Woods General Land use Plan.[1]

These guidelines are intended to set out the permissible uses, the minimum dimensions of lots, the minimum set back from any lakeshore, and other factors governing development in the area. Additional particulars and information may be obtained from the District Manager of the Kenora Administrative District of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Box 5080, Kenora, Ontario.

PART 2

2.1 Definitions
Unless otherwise expressly provided in these guidelines;

2.1.1 "Ancillary building" means a building or structure, without living accommodations, which is used for purposes incidental to the use of the main building, located on the same lot.

2.1.2 "Boathouse" means a detached ancillary building or structure used for sheltering a boat or other form of watercraft.

2.1.3 "Building" means a structure having a roof, supported by columns or walls, or supported directly on the foundation, and used for shelter or accommodation of persons, animals or goods.

2.1.4 "Building addition" means any change in one or more of the external dimensions of an existing building or any change in the construction of the exterior walls or roof thereof.

2.1.5 "Building lot" means a parcel of usable land of at least sufficient size to provide the minimum area requirements for its intended use.

2.1.6 "Commercial use" means the use of any land, structure or building for the purpose of offices or buying or selling goods and/or services.

2.1.7 "Development" means severing or sub-dividing land for the purposes of erecting a structure, and the erection of such a structure.

2.1.8 "Dock" means a structure to protect and secure watercraft and/or amphibious aircraft.

2.1.9 "Endangered species" means a species of fauna or flora declared to be threatened with extinction under the *Endangered Species Act*, 1971.

2.1.10 "Erect" includes:
(a) the construction, re-construction or re-location of a building or structure;
(b) any preliminary physical operation such as excavating, filling, or draining;
(c) the altering of any existing building or structure by an addition, enlargement, extension movement of, or other structural change; and
(d) the locating or placing of construction material on land.

2.1.11 "Existing" means in existence on the effective date of the Order.

2.1.12 "Hazard lands" means lands having undesirable physical characteristics such as poor drainage, potentially unstable soils, flood susceptibility, erosion susceptibility, steep slopes, or other physical conditions which in the opinion of the Minister render the lands unsuitable for development.

2.1.13 "Improvement permit" means a written authorization, from the Ministry of Natural Resources, to undertake any form of construction, development or physical alteration of a site or any building or structure on the site, including a sewage disposal system.

2.1.14 "Industrial use" means the use of any land, structure or building for warehousing, wholesaling or the manufacturing or assembly of goods and products.

2.1.15 "Lot" means a parcel of land described in a deed or other title document or shown as a lot or block on a registered plan of subdivision.

2.1.16 "Main building" means the building in which is carried on the principal purpose for which the lot is used.

2.1.17 "Minister" means the Minister of Natural Resources.

2.1.18 "Ministry" means the Ministry of Natural Resources.

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*(1) The overall intent of the **Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan** has been retained in the **Kenora District Land Use Guidelines**. With the preparation of the **Land Use Guidelines**, the **Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan** should now be viewed as a support document for the **Kenora District Land Use Guidelines**.*

2.1.19 "Order" refers to an order made by the Minister under the authority of Section 17 of the *Public Lands Act*, RSO 1970.

2.1.20 "Sensitive area" means an area of land or land and water which is considered by the Ministry to have special value for the purposes of:

1) scientific research;
2) education and interpretation;
3) species maintenance; or
4) the preservation and/or conservation of biota, and which should be reserved for uses related to those purposes.

2.1.21 "Set back" means the horizontal distance from the high water mark, measured back to the nearest part of any building or structure on the lot, or the nearest open storage area use on the lot.

PART 3

3.1 General Principles

In reviewing applications for improvement permits, the Ministry will take into consideration:

(a) the general policies, development guidelines and area intents as stated in the Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan dated November 1977;
(b) the degree of existing development in the immediate area;
(c) the impact of the proposed development in relation to existing development;
(d) the present quality of the water and the adjacent land and the capability of the body of water and the adjacent land to sustain an increased level of development;
(e) the impact of the proposal on Ministry programs; and
(f) the intended use of the structure by the applicant.

As with any other land development in Ontario, the provision of the *Planning Act* and the Ontario Building Code must be complied with.

3.2 Non-Conforming Uses

Nothing in these Guidelines shall prevent the use of any land, building or structure, for any purpose for which it was lawfully being used at the effective date of the Order. Where a building lot (exclusive of islands), having a lesser frontage, depth or area than is required herein, is held under distinct legal and separate ownership from adjacent building lots on the effective date of the Order the lot may be used or developed if such use or development otherwise conforms to the requirements of these Guidelines, and the lot is or can be equipped with water and sanitary facilities satisfactory to the Ministry of Environment.

3.3 If a building or structure which existed at the time the Order came into effect is damaged or destroyed, nothing in these guidelines prevents its being repaired or rebuilt, provided that such repair or rebuilding does not increase its size, height, or capacity, and the purpose for which the building is used is not changed.

The enlargement, extension or change of a non-conforming use will not be permitted except under the authority of an Improvement Permit.

PART 4

4.1 Improvement Permits

Application for an Improvement Permit. Every application for an improvement permit shall be accompanied by two copies of plans drawn to scale and showing the following:

1) the true dimensions of the lot to be built upon or otherwise to be used or developed;
2) the proposed location and dimensions of any building, or structure proposed for such lot;
3) the location of all existing buildings or structures on the lot; and intended use;
4) a statement, signed by the owner and/or lessee, disclosing the exact use proposed for the lot and each building or structure and such additional information as the Ministry may consider necessary to determine if such building, structure or use conforms with these guidelines; and
5) the use of adjacent lots.

4.2 Expiry of Improvement Permits

An improvement permit shall be deemed to have expired if the building, structure or improvement in respect of which it was issued has not been commenced within six months from the date of issuance thereof. An improvement permit shall be deemed to have expired if the building, structure or improvement in respect of which it is issued has not been substantially completed within 12 months of the date of issuance thereof.

4.3 Offences—Section 17(3) the *Public Lands Act* provides as follows:

"Every person who erects or causes to be erected a building or structure or makes or causes to be made any improvement on lands in an area designated by the Minister

as a restricted area without a permit therefore and every person who contravenes or causes to be contravened any term or condition of a permit issued under this section is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than $500.00

PART 5

5.1 Further Development

Only limited development will be permitted in the restricted area and such development will be governed by the following general policies:

1) Only one main building and one ancillary building will be allowed on each lot.
2) Only one boathouse will be allowed for each lot and no living accommodation will be permitted in the boathouse. Docking must be suitable to accommodate the onland use.
3) Severances and subdivision proposals will be considered subject to the guidelines described herein.
4) Commercial and industrial uses will be limited.

5.2 No Development

Development will not be permitted on a shoreline area or backshore area;

a) which is considered to be a hazard land or sensitive area or which is inhabited by an endangered species.
b) which is on an island having an area of less than two acres; or
c) where adequate mainland parking and boat launch facilities or alternate road access suitable to the Ministry of Natural Resources are not available or cannot be provided by the applicant. (Public Access point facilities are not to be used for this purpose.)

5.3 Permanent Residential

No permanent residential developments will be allowed in the restricted area, other than those in existence at the date of the Order.

PART 6

6.1 Guidelines Relating to Commercial or Industrial Development

In the case of an application for commercial or industrial use, the application will be dealt with on its own merits. The site must be a minimum of 3 acres and have at least 300 feet of frontage. An applicant shall submit a site plan in duplicate showing the location of all proposed:

1) structures, utilities and transportation facilities;
2) storage areas for materials (if any);
3) areas of proposed dredging; and
4) screening and buffer areas (if applicable);

The site plan shall indicate the present uses of adjacent properties and shall be accompanied by written comments of abutting property owners with respect to the proposed use of the lot by the applicant. When reviewing these applications, the Ministry of Natural Resources will take into consideration:

1) the degree of existing development in the immediate area;
2) the impacts of the proposed development on existing development;
3) the present quality of the water and the capability of the body of water to sustain an increased level of development;
4) the existing uses of the area;
5) the impact of the proposal on Ministry programs; and
6) the guidelines or intents that may be expressed or implied for the area in the Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan.

6.2 Guidelines Relating to Severances and Subdivisions

Severances and subdivision proposals will be considered subject to the following:

1) every application for severance or subdivision must be made to the Ministry of Housing, and must reflect the requirements of these guidelines.
2) Every building (except a boathouse or dock) shall have a minimum 66 foot set-back from the high water mark.
3) Every main building shall have a minimum side yard of 25 feet. Where an ancillary building is located in an interior side yard or rear yard, it shall not be closer than 5 feet to the interior side lot lines or rear lot line.
4) In the case of a dock or boathouse erected in front of a lot, such boathouse or dock shall be erected no closer than 10 feet to the side lot line and shall conform to the dock and boat-house guidelines herein.
5) Any new lot created by severance or subdivision shall have a width of not less than 150 feet and a minimum depth of 300 feet. Topography and site conditions will be considered in determining acceptable lot size.
6) Road or water access to every lot shall be provided by the proponent, to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

6.3 Guidelines Relating to Dock or Boathouse Construction

Prior to considering any dock or boathouse proposals, the Ministry of Natural Resources requires the following;

1) an accurate sketch showing the location of proposed improvements in relation to the projected side lines of the lot;
2) letters of comment from the abutting property owners regarding the proposal;
3) All structures regardless of length require approval or declaration of exemption from the Federal Ministry of Transport. This approval or exemption may be obtained by making application to the Canadian Coast Guard, Ministry of Transport, Box 649, KENORA, Ontario P9N 3X6;
4) Construction details showing
   a) in the case of a dock, the dimensions and type (crib, floating, pier, etc.) and;
   b) in the case of a boathouse, the dimensions, including height, roof style, crib, flating, pier, estimated cost.

NOTE: only single storey low profile boathouses will be permitted. No living accommodation will be permitted in boathouse.

Angler Day
Any amount of fishing effort in a day by one person constitutes one angler day.

Annual Allowable Cut
The amount of forest product, however measured, that can be cut in a given year under sustained yield management.

Annual Available Wood Supply
The estimated volume of wood available per year as determined by the allowable cut, in area, reduced by operating and natural constraints, i.e. fire, roads, reserves, parks, etc.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)
Areas of natural interest are landscapes that support relatively undisturbed ecological systems. Scientific areas are locales that display, one or more, representative elements of geological or biological diversity.

Back-Country Recreation
Overnight travel through a natural area by generally non-mechanical means (i.e. canoeing or hiking).

Barren and Scattered
Productive forest land which, because of natural or artificial disturbance, contains only scattered trees or no recognizable trees (by photo interpretation) at all with either shrub cover or bare soil. Treatment may result in restoration of some areas to productivity.

Candidate Park
An area identified in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and strategies which may be given official status as a provincial park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, ciscoe.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province; both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Features
The physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure and internal and external form.

Forest Management Agreement
A contractual agreement between the Crown and certain forest companies whereby a company undertakes forest management practices (roads, harvesting, regeneration and forest tending) on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The purpose of the Forest Management Agreement is to provide for a continuous supply of forest products to the Agreement holder and to ensure the forests are harvested and regenerated on a sustained yield basis.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts, including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Gross Merchantable Volume
The amount of wood remaining after the volume

of tops, limbs, and stumps is deducted from the gross total volume with no deduction for defect.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose will be necessary.

Interim Use
Land and resource use and management practices which are permitted to occur over a period of time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Landscape Unit
An area of land characterized by a distinctive pattern of relief, geology, geomorphology and associated vegetation.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Features
Include plants, animals, site conditions, biotic communities and systems of these features that typify the site districts and site regions of Ontario.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Management Unit
A forest area under one ownership or assigned rights to the timber thereon, organized for efficient administration and control and operated according to one management plan.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreation landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province, and protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Net Merchantable Volume
The volume remaining after the deductions for defect are subtracted from the gross merchantable volume.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects to the resource base.

Park Reserve
An area withdrawn from land disposition for future consideration for provincial park purposes.

Patented Lands
Land transferred from Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Ontario to an individual, company or corporation in perpetuity.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest
An area of productive forest land dedicated to the

growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Regeneration
The renewal of forest crop by natural or artificial means, also refers to the new crop obtained.

Resident
A resident of Ontario. "Local resident" is a resident of the Kenora Planning Area.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource, i.e. timber, fish, etc.

Rotation Age
The number of years required to establish and grow timber crops to a specified condition of maturity.

Sensitive Area
A place that contains features of value whose preservation is the main objective. Also referred to as special areas.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in time.

Site Class
A measure of relative production capacity of a site for timber production. The average height at a given age is generally the basis for classification.

Site District
A subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of physiographic features which distinguish fairly large areas from one another.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follows a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of the relief, texture and petrography of geologic materials, depth to bedrock and drainage conditions) within a specific region has it characteristic plant succession.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Sustained Yield
A policy, method or plan of management implying continuous production with the aim of achieving, at the earliest practical level, an appropriate balance between net growth and harvest either by annual or longer periods.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

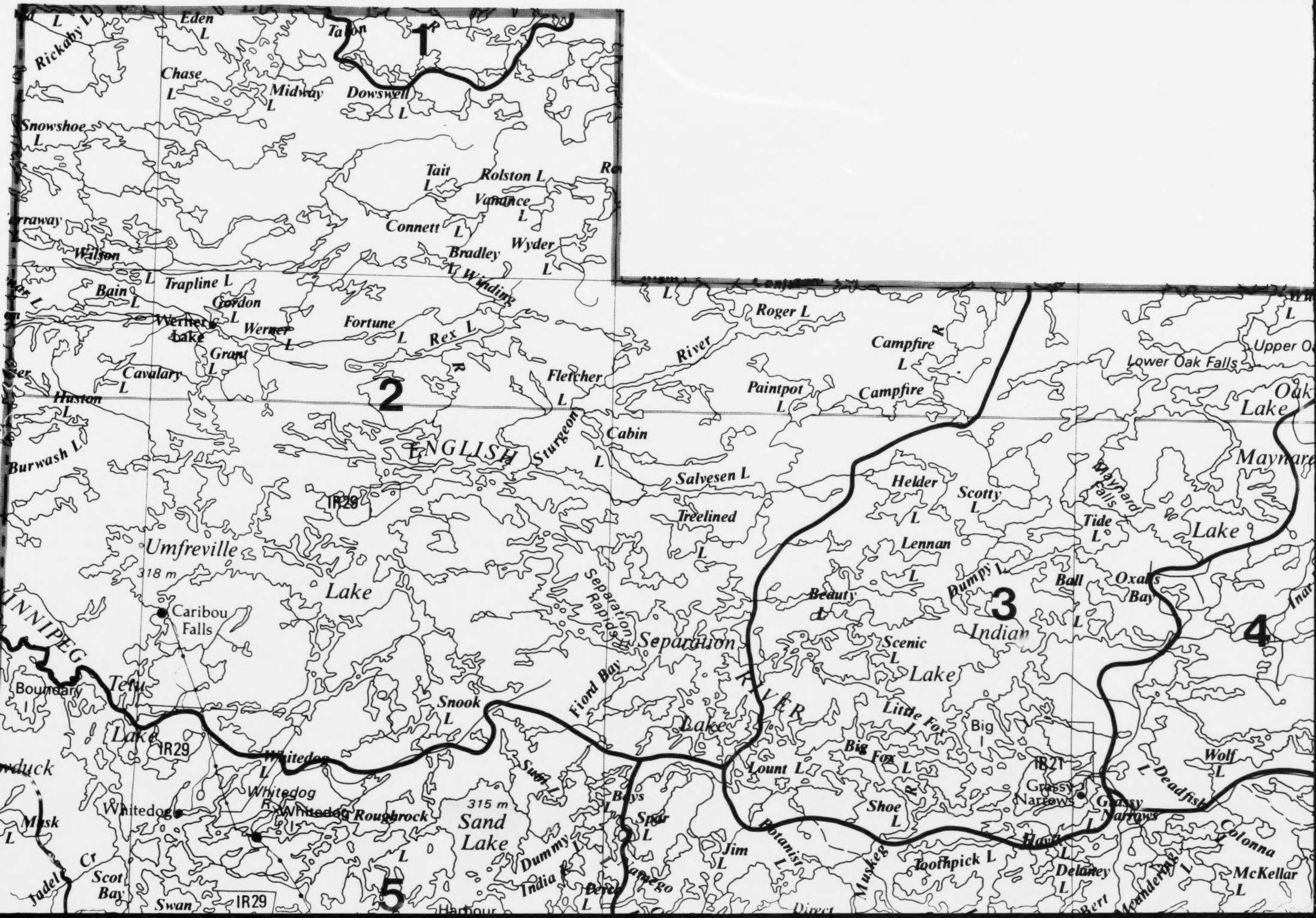
Waterway Park
An outstanding recreational water route with representative natural features and historical resources which provides high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely, and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature.

Working Circle
A division of a forest management unit for a specific reason which requires a calculation and allocation of the allowable cut separate from the calculation for the remainder of the management unit.

Working Group
Tree stands having the same predominant species, and managed under the same rotation and broad silvicultural system.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.


1
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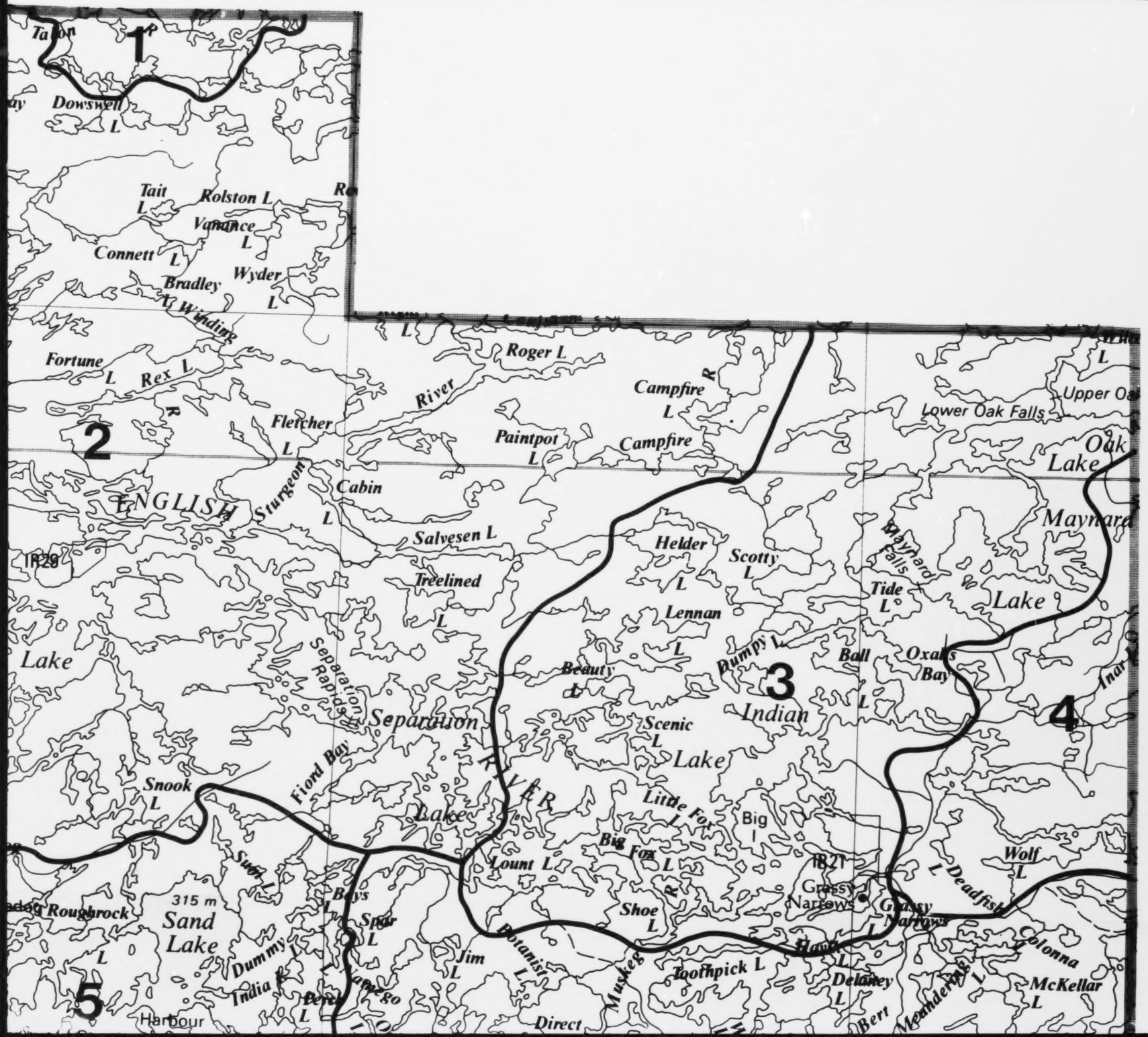
Eden L
Rickaby L
Chase L
Midway L
Dowswell L
Snowshoe L
Tait L
Rolston L
Vanance L
Connett L
Bradley L
Wyder L
Wilson L
Trapline L
Bain L
Gordon L
Werner Lake
Werner L
Fortune L
Rex L
Grant L
Cavalary L
Huston L
Burwash L
Roger L
River
Campfire L
Campfire R
Paintpot L
Upper O
Lower Oak Falls
Oak Lake
Maynard Falls
Tide L
Lake
Helder L
Scotty L
Lennan L
Bumpy L
Ball L
Oxa Bay
Beauty L
Scenic L
Indian Lake
Little Fox L
Big I
Big Fox L
Lount L
Shoe L
IR21
Grassy Narrows
Grassy Narrows
Wolf L
Deadfish L
Colonna L
McKellar L
Toothpick L
Delaney L
Hawk L
Jim L
Botanist L
Muskeg R
Cabin L
Salvesen L
Treelined L
Sturgeon L
ENGLISH
IR29
Umfreville
318 m
Lake
Caribou Falls
Separation Rapids
Separation Lake
RIVER
Fiord Bay
Snook L
Whitedog L
Whitedog R
Whitedog
Roughrock L
315 m
Sand Lake
Dummy L
India L
Swan L
Boys L
Spar L
Tanego L
Berch L
Harbour
Swan
IR29
Scot Bay
Jadel Cr
Musk L
Boundary I
Terra
Lake
INNIPEG
Whitedog
Raraway
Wyder
Whiting

KENORA DISTRICT
Area Designation

APRIL 1983



Whitedog
Whitedog R.
Whitedog Rouge Rock
315 m
Sand Lake
Musk L.
Jadel Cr.
Scot Bay
Swan L.
IR29
Jadel L.
Scot R.
5
Harbour
Vermilion L.
Vermilion
Octo
Minaki
326 m
RIVER
Ena L.
North Scot L.
Cygnet L.
Fox L.
Pistol R.
Gun
Big
RUDD
NOYON
South Scot L.
337 m
Malachi
333 m
Ottermere
White L.
White
Otter L.
Rice Lake
Malachi L.
Long L.
6
Pelicanpouch L.
Knudsen L.
Calloden L.
Victoria L.
Whitefish L.
Pickerel L.
Ingolf
GUNDY
SIDLEY
BRODERICK
Sherwood Lake
373 m
Lowther
Minkoduza L.
Deception L.
Tannis L.
Gundy L.
Royal L.
17
Granite Lake
Clearwater Bay
Mark L.
Bare Hill L.
Granite L.
Crowduck L.
Rush Bay
IR39A
Echo B.
Clytie Bay
Cash
Kejick Bay
IR34B
Silver Fox
9
Labyrinth Bag Bay
Stevens
Dominique
Spike Pt.
Shoal Lake
Magnet Pt.
Mackey
Berry
Elmo
Partridge L.
Portage B.
Helldiver
Shoal Lake Narrows
11
Western Peninsula
Carl Bay
Bishop Point
IR39B
Bishop Bay
Skeet
Calendar
Cliff
12
Rope
Gull
Big Narrows
Mouse
Kennedy
Deadbroke L.
Bath
Chisholm
Yellow Girl Bay
IR32B
Ferrier
Crescent
Shore
Red Cliff Bay
Loon L.
Victor L.
Bunia L.
Abrams R.
Bug L.
Ulster L.
Ian L.
Otakus L.
Dryberry L.
Lake
DEVONSHIRE
Hawk Lake
Willard L.
Flegg L.
Dawson L.
Willard L.
Beaubien L.
Silver L.
Crystal Bay
Morgan L.
Low L.
Island L.
Scovil L.
Margach
Hilly L.
Dogtooth L.
Longbow Lake
Longbow Dam
Longbow L.
Kilvert L.
Thelma L.
Porcus L.
Highwind L.
Hillock L.
Berry L.
Robinson L.
Andy L.
Gibi L.
Lac La Belle
Northwest Bay
14
Thunder R.
Jadakin L.
Eastern Peninsula
Boyle Bay
Abrams R.
End L.
Bug L.
Oblong L.
Nabob L.
Hay L.
Bigstone Bay
Bradfield L.
Mather
Queen
Oliver L.
Allie L.
Crow Rock
Upper Rapids
Ash Rapids
Ptarmigan Bay
Brule Pt.
Whisky
Middle L.
Chamming L.
Northern Peninsula
Zigzag Bay
Corkscrew
Victoria
Copper
Clearwater
Wolf
Matheson
Bald Indian R.
Sultana
IR38A
Thompson
Heavy L.
Rat Portage Bay
Wiley B.
Wiley Pt.
Queen L.
Oliver L.
Western Peninsula
Shoal Lake Narrows
Helldiver
Spike Pt.
Carl Bay
Bishop Point

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Harbour
Vermilion
Octopus
Direct
Forgotten
Old Man
Red Deer
Wadderland
Berry
Meanderer
McKellar
Kilgour
Keys
Minaki
326 m
Ena
Corn
Norway
Brinka
Earlane
364 m
Don
Favel
376 m
Canyon
Jones
394 m
East
Shrub
Dicker
Wild L
Mark
John L
Cliff
Plum
Deacon
Armstrong
Readiff
331 m
Whitney
Talbot
Cache
Gun
Bio
Fox
Pistol
Wade
Myrtle
Catastrophe
Thrasi Rapids
The Dalles
Black Sturgeon
659
666
IR38C
Knudsen
Boudreau Bay
Culloden
Lake Bay
Catherine
596
Muriel
Middle
Rosina
Sandy
641
Louise
345 m
Alcock
JAFFRAY & MELICK
Lakes
598
Rabbit
604
Margach
Island
Scovil
333 m
Keewatin
KENORA
Busteed
Rat Portage Bay
IR38B
Longbow Dike
337 m
Longbow Corner
Lake
Kilvert
Thelma
Highwind
Porcus
Clearwater Bay
IR38A
Matheson
Bald Indian
Sultaca
Bigstone Bay
Corkscrew
Victoria
Copper
Northern Peninsula
Whisky
Middle I
Hay
KIRKUP
LE MAY
McMEEKIN
Robinson
Berry
Hillock
Ptarmigan Bay
Brule Pt
Ash Rapids
Upper Rapids
Crow Rock
Chamma
Mather
Queen
Oblong
Nabob
Andy
Gibi
Lac La Belle
Eastern Peninsula
Jadakin
Oliver
Allie
Wiley Bay
Wiley Pt
Western Peninsula
Crescent
Ferrier
Shore
Red Cliff Bay
Bottle Bay
Abram R
Bug
Ulster
Buhrig
Viola
Loon
Rope
Gull
Mouse
Bath
Chisholm
Big Narrows
Kennedy
Deadbroke
Yellow Girl Bay
IR32B
Bishop Bay
Skeet
Calendar
Cliff
Rendezvous
Sunset Channel
Maud
Gale
Wake
Smyth
Twin
Lily
Foster
Dogtooth
Silver L
Beaubien
Dawson
Willard
Flegg
Crystal Bay
Morgan
Low
Island
Scovil
Hawk
Hawk Lake
Willard Lake
Mantario
Silver
Bruce
Knox
Ian
Otakus
Ulster
Bunny
Mosservlew
Berry
Mist Inlet
Kenu
Suttonly
Dirtywater
Warclub
Empire
Shoulder
Atikwe
Lak
Dryberry
Idake
Betula
Poplar
Point
Point Bay
Northwest Bay
Hump
Ind
Work
Bug
Abram R
Buhrig
Ulster
Otakus

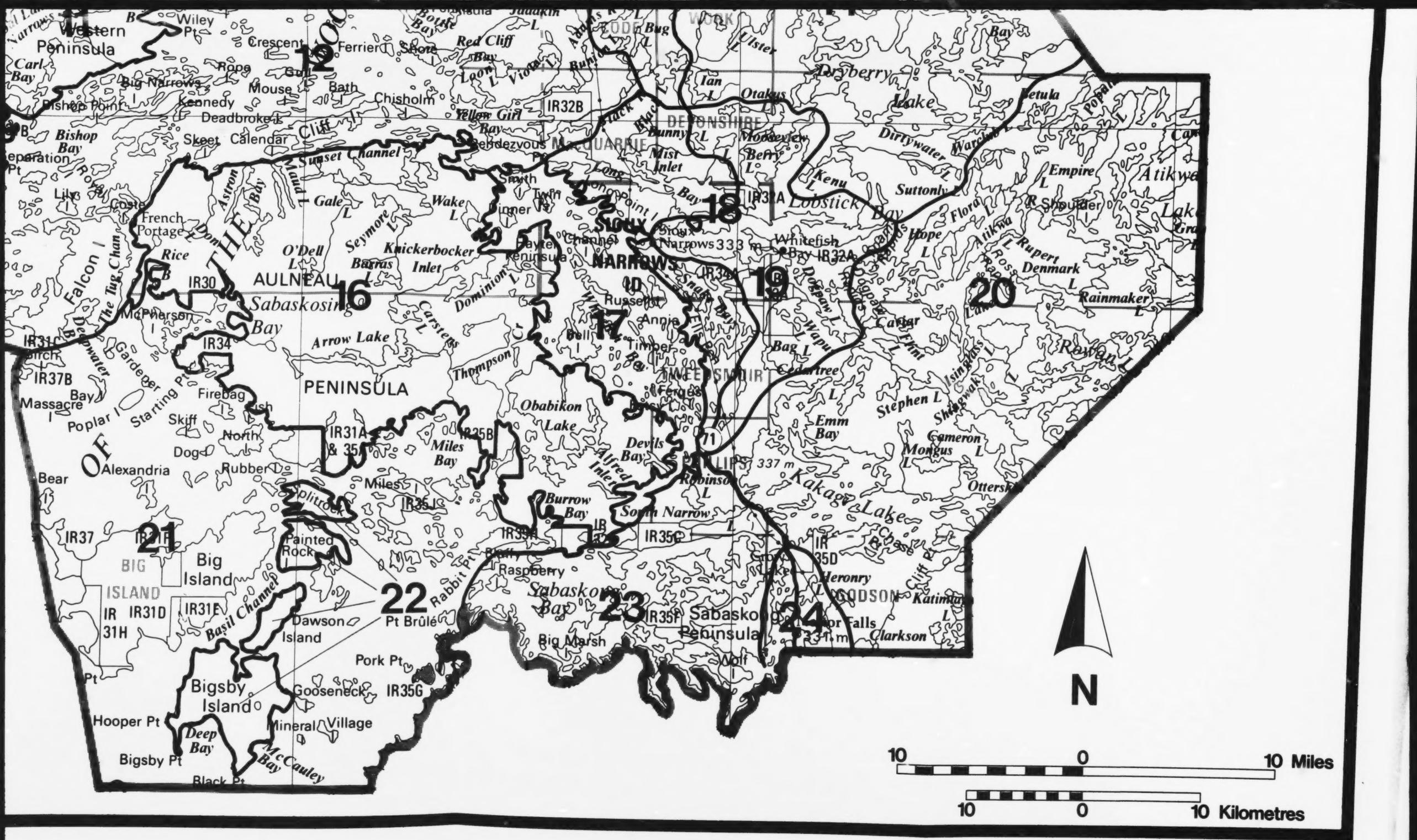
LEGEND

—— Area Boundary

6 Area Reference Number

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario


Western Peninsula
Wiley Pt
Crescent
Ferrier
Shore
Red Cliff Bay
Bottle Bay
Carl Bay
Rope
Gull
Big Narrows
Mouse
Bath
Kennedy
Chisholm
Bishop Point
Deadbroke
Yellow Girl Bay
IR32B
Bishop Bay
Skeet
Calendar
Cliff
Rendezvous Pt
Sunset Channel
Maud
Astron Bay
Gale
Wake
Inner
Twin
Long
Mist Inlet
Bunny
Mackay
Black
Ian
Otakus
Ulster
Bug
Lode
Work
Dryberry
Lake
Betula
Poplar
Dirtywater
Warclub
Empire
Atikwe
Lobstick Bay
IR32A
Suttonly
Flora
Hope
Kenu
Mooseview
Berry
Shoulder
Whitefish Bay IR32A
Rupert
Denmark
Rainmaker
Atikwa
Ross
Rapids
Rogpaw
Wapu
Caviar
Flint
Bag
Cedartree
Isinglass
Shagwak
Stephen L
Emm Bay
Cameron
Mongus
Otterskin
Rawan L
Kakagi Lake
Chase
Cliff
Heronry
Katimiq
Clarkson
Falls
Sabaskong Peninsula
Sabaskong Bay
Big Marsh
Wolf
Raspberry
Burrow Bay
South Narrow
Robinson
Alfred Inlet
Devils Bay
Miles Bay
Obabikon Lake
Thompson
Arrow Lake
Carstens
Dominion
Knickerbocker Inlet
Barras
O'Dell
Seymore
Rice
Falcon
The Tug Chan
Dog
French Portage
Coste
Lily
Bay
Sioux Narrows
Sioux Channel
Bayley Peninsula
Russell
Annie
Bell
Timber
Snake Bay
Ell Bay
Wapu
Rogpaw
Sabaskong Bay
Whitefish Bay
Eagle
Ferguson
Devils Bay
Alfred Inlet
Robinson L
Burrow Bay
South Narrow
Kakagi Lake
Chase
Cliff
Heronry
Katimiq
Clarkson
Falls
Sabaskong Peninsula
Big Marsh
Wolf
Raspberry
Rabbit Pt
Pt Brûlé
Dawson Island
Basil Channel
Pork Pt
Gooseneck
Mineral
Village
Bigsby Island
Bigsby Pt
Hooper Pt
Deep Bay
McCauley Bay
Black Pt
Big Island
BIG ISLAND
Painted Rock
Splitrock
Miles
Dog
North
Rubber
Alexandria
Bear
Skiff
Firebag
Massacre
Poplar
Starting Pt
Gardener
Deepwater
Birch
Pt
Bay
Mc Pherson
Sabaskosing
AULNEAU PENINSULA
THE NARROWS
TWEEDSMUIR
MACQUARRIE
DEVONSHIRE
LOBSTICK
WOODSON
PHILIPS
IR30
IR31C
IR31A & 35
IR31B
IR31D
IR31E
IR31F
IR31H
IR34
IR35
IR35B
IR35C
IR35D
IR35F
IR35G
IR35H
IR35J
IR37
IR37B
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
71
N
10 0 10 Miles
10 0 10 Kilometres